

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

April 23, 1924



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The Wheat Pool Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Alberta; Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Manitoba.

Saskatchewan

REGINA, April 17.—The biggest week in the history of the present Saskatchewan Wheat Pool drive has just closed with a record total of 348,421 acres listed in the central office during the seven days. The total acres in hand is now 4,650,303 covered by 18,935 waivers and 13,337 new contracts. Out-reaching the wildest hopes of the executive, it is now expected that the five million mark will be in hand by the time seeding is general. The most active constituencies during the week were Arm River, 22,345 acres; Cypress, 20,383 acres; Hanley, 24,792 acres; Last Mountain, 12,819 acres; Milestone, 10,802; Turtleford, 12,666 acres; Vonda, 12,265 acres; and 60,000 acres have been received in one contract signed by a Winnipeg mortgage company.

Four more constituencies have reached their quota during the week, Arm River with a total acreage of 186,136; Hanley with 184,303; Pelly with 53,899; and Turtleford with 22,750 acres. Total constituencies now over the top is 15. Swift Current and Vonda should reach their quota during the next few days. The spirit of the Saskatchewan organization is invincible. In spite of bad roads and weather, the weekly average has been more than sustained. Considerable response is being shown to the "sign your waiver" campaign.

Banks not Opposing Pool

The following letter has been received by the pool in answer to one asking for statement with regard to the attitude of the banks toward the pool:

April 2, 1924.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat
Producers Ltd.,
Farmers' Building,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 31, and note your advice. I am quite satisfied that none of the banks have discriminated in any way or have any intention of discriminating against farmer members of the wheat pool. I would think no further evidence of this should be needed than the example of Alberta, where I note the president of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers has himself stated that the banks have been absolutely impartial, and further that they have at all times been ready to assist the wheat pool on any sound business lines.

I will be glad to place your letter before a meeting of the representatives of the various banks at the first opportunity, and if they think any additional announcement is necessary it will be attended to, but meantime I would think that you would have little difficulty in contradicting any unwarranted use of the banks as an argument against the wheat pool as there is no question that the attitude of the banks is not to interfere in the methods of marketing of their customers so long as they are sound and legitimate.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. T. JAFFRAY,

Chairman.

Western Sub-section Canadian Bankers' Association.

Manitoba

With 125 canvassers yet to report and the others still engaged in securing contracts, the acreage in the Manitoba pool at last Saturday, stood at 647,748. The weather has interfered considerably with the work of canvassing but it is expected that the flow of contracts will continue right up to seeding.

A circular letter to all captains and canvassers has been sent out from the central office urging that there be no let-up on the efforts to secure more contracts, and pointing out that with one selling agency for the three provinces there is no difficulty in the way

of establishing the pool in this province. Withdrawals to date have been negligible, and the pool officials feel confident that the contract signers will stand by the pool and that the proportion of the acreage under wheat that will ultimately be secured will equal the objective set.

Advises received at the central office indicate that considerable portions of the province have not been as completely covered as they should be and special attention is being given to this matter. A clean-up campaign to follow seeding is being arranged, and it is confidently felt that this will bring in enough additional contracts to put the success of the pool beyond doubt.

Home Bank Investigation

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Home Bank commenced its sittings at Ottawa, on Wednesday, April 16, with Eugene Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal, and H. J. Symington, K.C., of Winnipeg, representing the government; W. T. J. Lee, K.C., and R. J. McLaughlin, both of Toronto, and A. G. Browning, K.C., of Hamilton, representing the depositors.

The reading of documents on file in the department of finance and examination of B. J. Roberts, secretary of the department of finance, occupied the first sitting. The correspondence showed that as far back as January, 1916, the three western directors of the bank, T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy and John Persse, had made representations to the government to the effect that the condition of the bank was unsatisfactory. These representations had been referred to the central office of the Home Bank, and much correspondence ensued with regard to certain transactions of the bank in connection with which the western directors registered vigorous objections. As a consequence of the attitude of the western directors, Sir Thomas White, then minister of finance, on February 24, 1916, had informed the bank that he had a duty to perform in the public interest, and he could only allow the bank a limited time to strengthen its position. He was not anxious to imperil the position of the bank or disturb the financial condition of the country, but he felt that he must draw the attention of the Canadian Bankers' Association to the representations which had been made to him and have an investigation. That was as far as the official record went.

Bank Needed "Nursing"

Sir Henry Drayton, successor to Sir Thomas White as minister of finance, was examined by the committee on April 17. He produced a large file of correspondence which purported to show that the condition of the bank was improving, and although he was not altogether satisfied with the state of the bank he believed that it needed "nursing." The bank had never asked him for assistance, but La Banque Nationale of Quebec had, and he had advanced it \$8,200,000 to enable it to carry on business. If that had not been done, Sir Henry said, "there would have been a bank failure."

When going out of office, Sir Henry stated, he had called the attention of his successor, Hon. W. S. Fielding, to the condition of the Home Bank. Mr. Fielding had expressed "horror" with regard to the loan to La Banque Nationale, and he had told him that he would probably have to take similar action in the case of the Home Bank. Sir Henry denied any knowledge of the advances made by the Home Bank to its president, H. J. Daly, and stated that he was shocked when he learned about it.

After the evidence of Sir Henry Drayton, the commission adjourned to meet at Toronto.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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No. 17



ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Our Ottawa Letter

Exemption for Children in Income Tax to be Raised to \$500—Boot and Textile Manufacturers Ask Government for More Protection

By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, April 16.—The debate on the budget which has featured the brief period prior to the Easter recess in the House, has brought forth but few new arguments, pro or con. Many speakers have been heard from all quarters of the House, but as yet there is no indication of the nature of the amendment which will be submitted. The government in the face of numerous deputations from the outside and of countless protests from the inside has so far remained obdurate to importunities, and appears prepared to stand by its guns and stake its future upon a low tariff budget. From present indications it will secure a majority of from 100 to 120 when the division occurs.

That is not to say that there will not be changes in or additions to the budget. In 1922, Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, brought down what was termed a "supplementary" budget some weeks after his first pronouncement was made. In this there were proposed a considerable number of changes not contained in the original budget, but prompted by representations made to him thereafter. It may be said, however, that they did not involve any change in the original policy laid down.

Representations have been made to the acting minister, Mr. Robb, and it is possible, that, as a result of these there will be some changes in his original budget. But it is safe to predict that they will not be in the nature of tariff revisions upward, and that they will not include any exemptions from the reductions announced in the original speech. Tariff reductions went into effect the day after they were announced: they will remain in effect in spite of protests which have been made by those affected. Sales tax reductions have been ordered: the reductions will be maintained though there may be some changes in the regulations under which the tax is administered.

Income Tax Changes

There has been some complaint that no change was made in the income tax. There have also been complaints to the effect that automobiles, now regarded as among the necessities of life, were not affected by the tariff reductions. With respect to the income tax the minister has, since his budget came down, given notice of his intention to increase the exemption for children from \$300 to \$500, and by reason of a resolution moved in the House by Archambault, of Chambly-Vercheres, on Wednesday, has promised to take into consideration the suggestion that a distinction should be made as between earned and unearned incomes—as between the salary of a working man and the increment from investment and securities. With respect to automobiles there is good reason to believe that some provision may yet be made whereby the cheaper brand of cars may secure freer entry into the Dominion.

Boot Makers Complain

Numerous deputations have waited upon the government since the budget was brought down. Prominent among these was one representing the boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec, who,

while not affected by the tariff reductions announced in the budget, complained that they had not been accorded higher protection against the British manufacturers. The acting minister of finance was somewhat laconic in his reply to this deputation, pointing out that the Canadian manufacturers were apparently able to compete with the British manufacturers for South African export, and that there was little reason why they could not do so in their own country. Premier King, while recognizing the importance of deputations protesting against tariff reductions, expressed the opinion that the number of people in the Dominion protesting against the high cost of living and demanding relief from tariff burdens was far greater, if concentrated, than those of the opposite opinion. The textile men similarly complained, but is it not expected that their complaints will secure any more cordial reception.

No Talk of Election

Conservative oppositionists came to the House six weeks ago apparently determined to drive the government to the country within a few months. They were flushed with their federal victories in Halifax and Kings, and more than optimistic over the defeat of the Drury farmer government by Howard Ferguson, in Ontario. But there is no talk of election today: and the Conservative opposition in the House has degenerated into a most insignificant minority. The reason is that the government party has decided that its only hope of retaining identity in the Dominion is to approximate as much as possible to the policies of the Progressives of the West, and to undertake to legislate for the greatest number, and not for the most powerful interests.

The official opposition critic of the budget was Sir Henry Drayton. The ex-minister of finance deplored the fact that Hon. W. S. Fielding was not present in the House. He acclaimed the latter's "stability" views on the tariff, and declared that had he been in his place no such budget as that brought down would have ever been presented. He made the paradoxical statement that while the farmer would gain not one cent, the manufacturers would be driven to the wall. He concluded without suggesting or moving any amendment. His peroration, as follows, was typically uninspiring:

"This budget, Mr. Speaker, instead of helping this country as it should, only adds to its difficulty. It does nothing whatever to help labor or to supply a job for anyone. Take the tin-plate industry, gone as it is—it does nothing to help it. In regard to the woolen mills which are crying for relief we find nothing. The government is concerned with other things. Yes, the woolen mills may go to the United States, but for the moment the King administration must stand." Nothing more destructive or constructive than the above was offered during the week by the official opposition.

Protection Denounced

The arguments submitted by Sir Henry were effectively refuted by Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior,

Buy all the British Army Goods You Like

Dominion Government Explains Order-in-Council

The Dominion Government recently passed an Order-in-Council and issued a poster dealing with the enforcement of a section of the Criminal Code relating to the unauthorized use of military uniforms, and owing to the unfortunate wording of the poster many of the farmers of the West got the impression that it is illegal to buy British Army Supplies such as John Christie is selling. The following OFFICIAL LETTER shows conclusively that the Order-in-Council and poster relates only to military uniforms, and not to the army goods John Christie is carrying in stock:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OTTAWA 25th March 1924.



Dear Sirs, In answer to your letter of this date inquiring as to the terms of the poster on the subject of the wearing of uniforms I have to say that your interpretation of the matter is right and that the poster merely refers to the Section of the Criminal Code regarding the wearing of uniforms and articles of uniform, and has no bearing on other military articles or army stores.

Yours truly,

G. J. Desbarats

(G. J. Desbarats)
Acting Deputy Minister.

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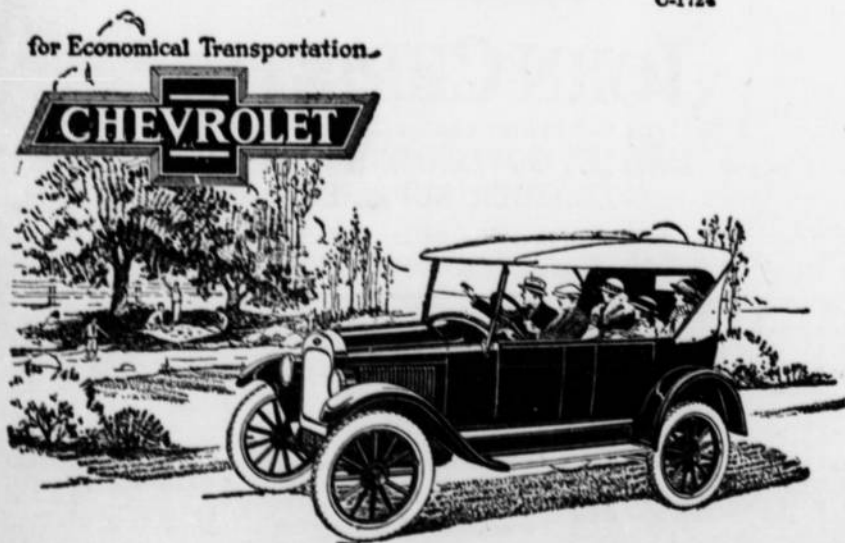
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by Johnston, of Last Mountain, chief Progressive whip; by Good, of Brant; by Woods, of Dufferin; by Cahill, of Pontiac, and others, and the recess came without a single person outside of the Conservative opposition offering a word of criticism to the tariff reductions provided for. The speech of Mr. Stewart was unequivocal in its opposition to the principle of protection, which he declared had imposed a burden upon the masses of the people out of all proportion to the benefits enjoyed by the comparatively few engaged in industry.

"Let me draw attention to the fact," said the minister, "that in agriculture and in the various industries this tariff proposes to assist there are engaged today nearly 5,500,000 souls. I have not a word to say against industry. I should like to see it encouraged in every way, and I hold that this budget will encourage it. It will encourage labor. My hon. friend (Sir Henry Drayton) has asked what about the labor men who are going to the United States? I ask him what about the agriculturists who have been going to the United States under present condition?"

The minister declared in effect that the principle of protection as such must disappear in the Dominion. "Despite the lamentations of the Conservative party," he declared in conclusion "telegrams are pouring in from all over Canada congratulating the government on the splendid showing. Canada is coming back in fine shape under a business administration. The dawn of prosperity illumines the business sky. The great producing interests of the country have taken fresh courage. There is now a feeling that the government is being conducted for the many and not for the select few. The 'grouch' will pass away as a night illusion fed by the after effects of the war, and misleading propaganda. Canada is all right—Canada's great natural industries will flourish in proportion to the extent that they are unhampered and the government is removing the barriers."

While expressing satisfaction with the proposals made, Progressive members (in the words of Fred Johnston, of Last Mountain) urge the government to press still further forward "until the protective element of the tariff is completely eliminated"

Grain Enquiry Commission

That the producers got more money for their grain through the practice of mixing at the country elevators, was maintained by J. B. Craig, general manager of the State Elevator Company, in evidence before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, Winnipeg, at the sitting on April 12. The benefit that the farmers got from mixing, he stated, depended upon the suitability of their grain for mixing. The mixing was done with the expectation that the grain after mixing would reach certain grades.

James Stewart, who was chairman of the Canada Wheat Board, expressed the opinion that the farmers of Western Canada were using the Winnipeg Grain Exchange option facilities to a greater extent than ever before. Their operations, he said, affected larger quantities of wheat than the operations of any other class. The farmers had, he stated, come to the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that when there is a large volume of grain coming on the market the price must be lower, and, therefore, they were buying futures against their cash sales with the intention of disposing of them to better advantage when the pressure on the market was not so great.

Law of Supply and Demand

Referring to the argument with regard to holding back wheat, Mr. Stewart expressed the opinion that "it might be held back once too often." There was not much, he stated, to the argument that Canadian grain was placed upon the market too quickly. J. B. Fisher, counsel for the Commission, asked Mr. Stewart, if a strong pool held back the wheat from the market, would it not have an effect in stabilizing prices. Mr. Stewart replied that if the pool handled a large volume of wheat and if the executive or management misjudged the market, the loss to the country would be much

greater than under the present marketing system. The law of supply and demand, Mr. Stewart contended, could not be changed, and if wheat was held from the market there might be a temporary rise in price, but later on the pool would suffer for it. Mr. Stewart also contended that the greater the competition the better for the producer. As the result of competition in Saskatchewan, the farmers were getting better street prices than in Alberta where the pool had to a great extent eliminated competition. The Alberta pool had fixed the spread and others in that province had followed the lead of the pool, with the consequence that in Saskatchewan farmers were getting from three to four cents a bushel more for street wheat.

J. W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, furnished H. K. Symington, K.C., counsel for the United Grain Growers, with extracts from the minutes of the council, showing that there had not been at any time any demand from farmers' organizations for the abolition of the practice of mixing.

Mixing Benefits Producers

James Stewart gave further evidence at the Monday session. The companies with which he was connected, he stated, were doing business at one cent a bushel less in cost of operation than the pool elevators. Mr. Stewart stated that because the accounts of the Alberta pool were guaranteed by the Alberta government it had become dangerous for ordinary dealers to trade in an open way because they did not know what the government, through the pool, might do to them at any time. With regard to mixing, Mr. Stewart claimed that it was to the interests of the producers that mixing was allowed so long as the inspection department was as fair as it had been during the last twelve months. So far as his experience went, there was really no difference between the grain out of private elevators and that out of public terminals. To a question from Chairman Turgeon as to whether it was any advantage to the Canadian producer to be able to ship to Europe the highest possible grade or just as well for him to ship any grades so long as they conformed to standard, Mr. Stewart stated that he would hesitate to answer the question.

Sapiro's Visit

The Commission received a wire from Aaron Sapiro, stating that "provided all is well at Chicago," he was prepared to give evidence before the Commission on Monday, April 21, and would prefer that date to April 28, which had been suggested to him by the Commission. As April 21 was Easter Monday, and a holiday, there was some objection to that date, and ultimately it was decided to notify Mr. Sapiro that the Commission would welcome him any day up to April 19, with the exception of Good Friday, or April 28.

James Stewart continued his evidence before the Commission at the Tuesday sitting, and in reply to the suggestion that on inspection certificates grain out of private terminals might be designated "mixed," and that out of public terminals as "unmixed," he maintained that it would have the effect of creating the impression that grain out of the private terminals was inferior to that out of public terminals, and would affect the price received by the producer. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Stewart also stated that he knew of no saving in marketing costs effected by the Alberta pool. On the contrary, he said, the pool costs were an increased cost because the business was going through an extra channel which has to pay expenses.

Receipts and Shipments

At the Wednesday sitting, S. B. Woods, K.C., counsel for the Commission submitted a report for the private elevators, showing that in the year 1921-22, they took in 22,390,000 bushels No. 1 northern and No. 1 hard combined, and shipped out 27,526,000 bushels. Of No. 2 northern, they took in 18,314,000 bushels and shipped out 19,080,000 bushels. Of No. 3, they took

Continued on Page 26

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 23, 1924

Conservative Responsibility

Sir Henry Drayton, financial critic of the opposition at Ottawa, in his criticism of the budget last week, maintained that the Canadian tariff had nothing whatever to do with the present condition of agriculture, this condition being due to the almost prohibitive tariff of the United States on agricultural products, the process of deflation and the loss of purchasing power in the great consuming nations of Europe.

Sir Henry, of course, is anxious to show that statesmanship could not have averted the depression that affects agriculture. It is true enough that so far as the purchasing power of the consuming nations is concerned, Canada can do little or nothing. The restoration of economic activity in Europe depends upon the course of European politics, and that depends today upon the degree of compromise that can be effected with regard to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. At the present time the outlook is brighter than it has been since 1920.

Sir Henry cannot plead that Canadian statesmanship was as impotent with regard to the other two causes. The Conservative party today professes to favor reciprocal tariff relations, but in 1911 it succeeded in having defeated a reciprocal tariff with the United States which would have prevented the shutting out of Canadian agricultural products. The Fordney-McCumber tariff is the answer of the United States to Canada's rejection of the reciprocity agreement of 1911, and as Sir Henry Drayton admits that it has seriously affected Canadian agriculture and is a contributing cause to its present condition, the Conservative party cannot escape blame for that cause.

The heavy deflation of prices took place while Sir Henry Drayton was minister of finance. It was the policy of the government, of which he was a member, to restore parity between Canadian and United States exchange. Because of that policy prices fell rapidly, and the brunt was borne by agriculture. Compared with 1914, grain and fodder prices in 1921 showed an increase of 31 per cent., animals and their products 37 per cent., and dairy produce 56 per cent., while textiles showed an increase of 86 per cent., implements 138 per cent., lumber 105 per cent., paints and oils 121 per cent., and household furnishings 167 per cent. The manufacturing industry was thus better able to adjust itself to the process of deflation, and if the government had made an effort to spread deflation over a longer period, readjustment would have been more equitable, and a closer relation to 1914 parities would have been preserved. The tariff certainly was an aid to the manufacturers in resisting the effects of deflation. For that contributing cause to the present condition of agriculture the Conservative party cannot escape a measure of responsibility.

A Basis for Negotiation

In principle and as a basis for negotiation the reports of the commissions of experts on German reparations have been accepted by Great Britain and Germany. France accepts them with reservations with regard to French economic control in the Ruhr, the linking up of inter-allied debts with the whole question of reparations settlement, and certain control in the Rhineland as a guarantee of security.

The reservations are important but they

may be no more than a political gesture to save M. Poincare from the charge of having abandoned his whole position. The French elections are in sight and it has to be expected that political considerations will influence the supporters of M. Poincare, but it has to be admitted that these considerations may seriously impede the progress toward a general settlement and the speedy restoration of economic activity and political stability.

Great Britain is already committed to the view that the occupation of the Ruhr is illegal, and the United States has stood firmly for the separation of the question of inter-allied debts from the general question of reparations. The position of France is that if the amount of reparations is reduced, the debts of France to her allies must also be reduced, or as an alternative the share of France in the amount which Germany pays, increased, which would leave Great Britain shouldering the greater burden of the war debts. Germany will certainly protest against the kind of guarantees that France deems necessary for her security, and demand that recognition of her sovereignty which would preclude acceptance of the French proposals.

There is thus much to be accomplished before a settlement can be reached, and as France is apparently going to insist that the settlement must be within the terms of the Versailles treaty, which is the real stumbling block to a general understanding, the negotiations may be long drawn out.

Dr. Tory's Report

Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, has presented to the Dominion government an interim report upon the subject of agricultural credit, which he has been investigating since last August. In the main, Dr. Tory's report emphasizes those facts which the organized farmers and The Guide have been emphasizing for the last 10 or 15 years. He finds that Canadian farmers pay considerably higher rates of interest upon long-term loans than farmers in other countries or merchants in Canada. It is quite true that western farmers are paying 8 and 9 per cent. and sometimes 10 per cent. on mortgage loans, while 8, 9 and frequently 10 per cent. are the rates of interest charged upon short-term loans secured from the banks. Merchants, manufacturers and other business concerns would be driven to the wall if compelled to pay the same rates of interest upon their credit requirements.

Dr. Tory finds that the rural credit legislation in Canada is entirely provincial, and that the difficulty of obtaining money at sufficiently low rates of interest has practically brought the provincial credit systems to a standstill. He also mentions the fact that legislation in some provinces creating restrictions by way of taxes and priorities over mortgages, has caused mortgage companies to increase their rates of interest, and he suggests an early conference between mortgage companies and provincial and federal authorities to devise a better scheme of financing agriculture. Unless there is some improvement he intimates that there is a large number of Canadian farmers who cannot carry on upon the present credit basis.

The information contained in Dr. Tory's report substantiates the claims that have been advanced for years by the western farmers. A better system of agricultural credit is most urgently required, particu-

larly in the prairie provinces, not only for long-term loans but for intermediate and short-term credit as well. The existing institutions have failed to meet the requirements for such credit at rates of interest which farmers can afford to pay. The only prospect of relief seems to be through the use of the borrowing power of the nation. Through federal legislation in the United States American farmers are enjoying low rates of interest. The Dominion government could provide similar facilities for Canadian farmers, and without such facilities agriculture cannot be restored to a reasonable degree of prosperity.

Crow's Nest Pass Agreement

The manufacturers of farm implements, according to interviews appearing in eastern papers, are contending that the reductions in the tariff place them in a very disadvantageous position in comparison with competitors in the United States, when the conditions of production are taken into consideration.

There is a method by which that disadvantage, if it exists, can be overcome, and that is by the complete restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement on freight rates. This agreement, beside setting special rates on grain moving eastward, provides special rates for farm implements and hardware coming westward. The legislation partially suspending the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, allowing only the rates on wheat and flour to be effective, expires in the beginning of July, and if not renewed the special rates on farm implements and hardware will again come into force.

This is a matter upon which the farmers and the manufacturers of farm implements can certainly work together. The complete restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement would be to their mutual advantage. It would give an advantage to the Canadian manufacturer of farm implements over his competitor in the United States by enabling him to ship implements at a lower rate and thus reduce the price. It would benefit the farmer because of such lower price. The farmers and the manufacturers of farm implements may not see eye to eye on the tariff, but on the reduction of distribution costs of farm implements they can certainly stand together.

Not much has been said so far this year on the question of restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and we commend the matter to the manufacturers of farm implements in Eastern Canada, as one to which it would pay them to give attention.

Education Badly Needed

Prominently displayed on the front page of the Hamilton Herald, of April 11, along with his photograph, is an interview by Colonel A. F. Hatch, in which he makes the following remarks regarding the tariff reductions in the federal budget:

It is very far reaching, and is giving the western farmer, who is really a foreigner, an award at the expense of other parts of the Dominion. The western farmer, as a rule, has no interest in the country. He eats out of a can and gets all he can from outside the country, and puts his wheat in in the spring. As soon as he harvests and markets his grain he goes off to California or some other place for the winter, and spends his money outside of the country.

Colonel Hatch is the first vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It is hard to believe that there still remains at large a supposedly intelligent individual holding such views regarding the western

farmer. He should be preserved as a curiosity.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has for many years advocated a better understanding between western farmers and eastern manufacturers, based upon a more intimate knowledge of each others' problems. It is a praiseworthy objective. It would seem, however, at the present time that the C.M.A. could, with advantage, devote a part of its energies to the education of its first vice-president. A few years under the direction of capable instructors should have a good effect upon him. Perhaps the best method would be to induce him to come out here and buy a prairie farm and then compel him to live upon the income from his farming operations. What a man of his intellect would say about the manufacturers and the tariff after two years of such treatment we leave to the imagination.

Income Tax Changes

It is announced from Ottawa that the government will recommend to parliament a number of amendments to the Income Tax Act, mostly providing further regulations regarding the tax upon business. One amendment to the personal income tax proposes to increase the exemption for each dependent child from \$300 to \$500. This will afford a measure of relief to the man of small or medium income who has a family of young children. It is the right direction in which to reduce the burden of the income tax.

There is considerable demand for a general reduction in the income tax schedules on account of the fact that the American income tax is already lower than the Canadian, and Congress is even now working towards further reductions. It is suggested that any great disparity in the taxes would tend to retard the investment of American

capital in Canada, and undoubtedly there is some force to the argument. On the other hand any considerable reduction in the income tax must be balanced by other taxation which will almost inevitably increase the cost of living. The cost of living and the lack of employment are two of the main causes of our loss of population to the south. This is a phase of the question that cannot be ignored. What this country needs is more rigid economy in public business so that there may be a steady decrease in taxation generally.

Capital Punishment

An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on April 11, on an amendment to the Criminal Code, moved by W. Irvine, member for Calgary East, providing for the substitution of imprisonment for life for the present penalty of death.

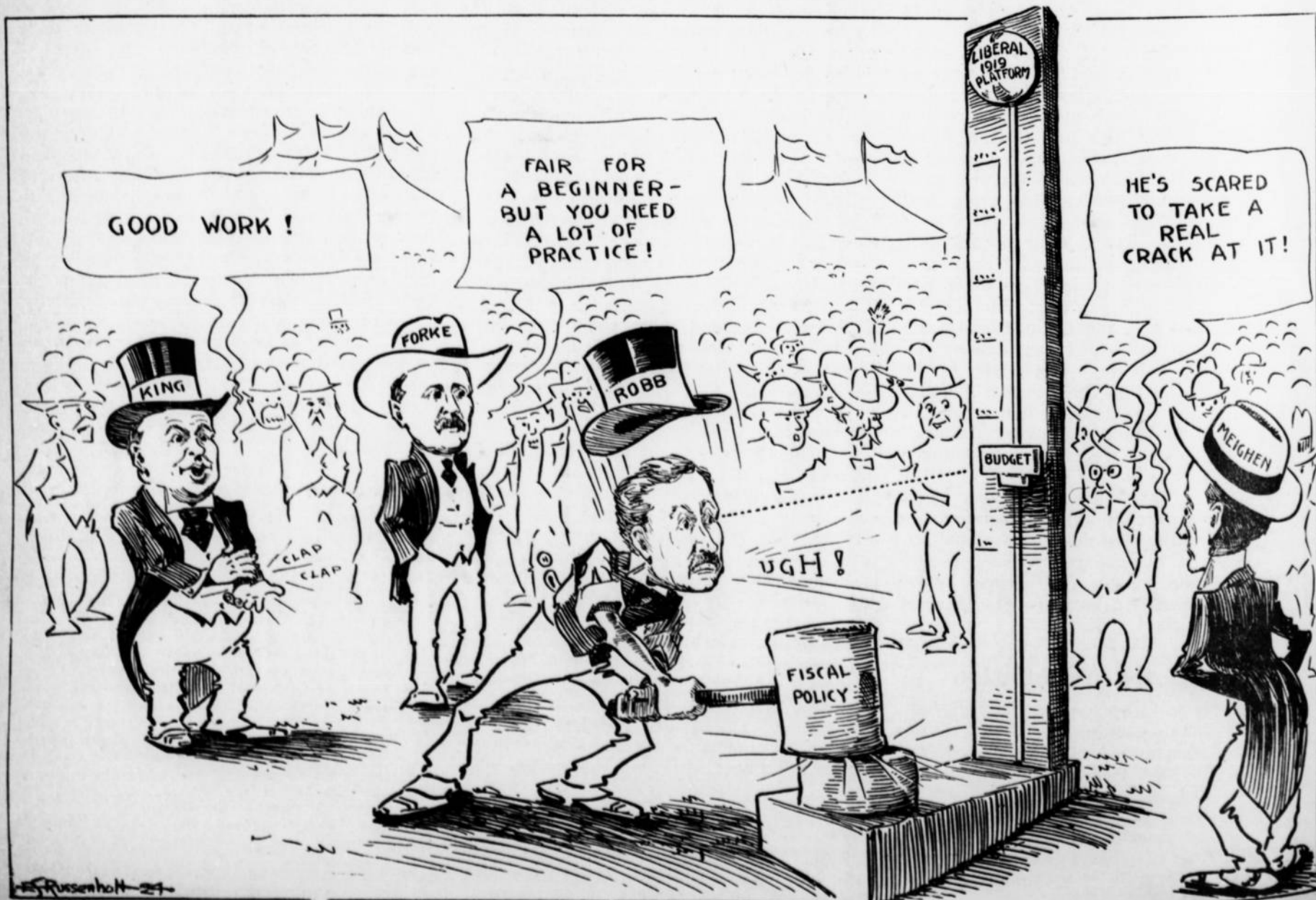
Opinion on the subject cut across party lines, and the discussion was much above the average of parliamentary debate. The ethical aspect of the question was stressed by many speakers, and the debate at no point left a high level. The sanctity of human life, the demoralizing effects of the carrying out of the death sentence, the nature of criminal acts, the questionableness of this form of punishment as a deterrent of crime, and the fact that the sentence is irrevocable, were presented by those who opposed capital punishment, and replied to it in an equal vein of sober judgment by those who believed that the death sentence should be retained. Ultimately, the amendment was defeated by a vote of 92 to 29, with the Conservatives voting solidly against the bill, and most of the Progressives, with many Liberals, voting for it.

The death sentence is the last surviving relic of the old, old law of revenge—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and a life

for a life. At one stage in the evolution of humanity that law seemed just, but with the development of ethical ideas and a greater knowledge of the causes that prompt human action, justice has not only become tempered with mercy but the motive for imposing punishment has changed. The imposition of the death sentence throws a heavy responsibility upon juries and judges, especially in those cases where the positive guilt of the accused cannot be established. It is impossible to estimate the mental torture that men entrusted with the carrying out of the law have endured where the innocence of an executed man has subsequently been proved.

The question is one, however, that needs a more active public attention. Reforms of this kind are not achieved in a day, and capital punishment will follow other punishments of revenge as the code of a past age only when there is an insistent public demand for it. The debate in parliament on the Irvine bill has been all to the good, and the matter should be brought before parliament every year and accompanied by a more general public discussion of the question.

Ontario is having its own Teapot Dome scandal, which is further demonstrating that party labels are no guarantee of individual rectitude. The revelations that have been made before the Public Accounts Committee of the Ontario legislature is a serious blow to the late U.F.O. government, but the U.F.O. officials and the U.F.O. representatives in the legislature have come out courageously with a demand for a full and thorough investigation, and exemplary punishment for the guilty parties. That is the right and proper course to take: whatever the effect of the moment the U.F.O. must stand by the high principles of the movement.



A Step in the Right Direction

Silvergrey

*A Romantic Story of a Huge
Beautiful Silver Fox*

By Archie P. McKishnie

DEEP beneath the roots of a great elm standing on the bank of a twisting stream, the silver-grey fox puppy first glimpsed the light: not the golden light of day, nor the pale light of stars or moon, but a light which was darkness save to the eyes of the night hunters of the wilderness. In the clayey blackness of that underground burrow, nine days after birth, his blind eyes opened, his big ears lifted interrogatively, his sharp nose sniffed the air enquiringly.

The mother fox, suckling her young contentedly, did not know that the black puppy whose coat shimmered like star-dust was destined to be a king of his kind. To her, he was but one of a family of five, born to give her maternal happiness and anxiety. In her eyes, his silvery coat was no more beautiful than was the yellowish-red one of the tiny runt of the litter; if anything, on account of his superior size and strength, she gave him less attention than she gave his brothers and sisters. He was altogether too lusty and aggressive to suit her placid nature; besides, who knows, but in her mother's heart she was just a little ashamed that he had been born "off-color."

Oblivious to the fact that he was other than just an ordinary little fox, the puppy with the wonderful coat and the heart full of joy and pranks, drank life as meted out to him without resentment. At the age of three months he was nearly twice the size of the others of the litter.

When the weaning time drew near and his mother brought in slain bird or rabbit, he was always able to secure his share—and more. When she began bringing in birds and animals alive, and his brothers and sisters fought for their possession, he sat on his haunches and watched the battle and when it was over calmly took the prize from the victor.

There came a night when the mother-fox coaxed her young out into world that was new and strange to them. Their round eyes opened wide in timidity and suspicion and they whimpered in their fear, but they followed her, obediently. All except the puppy whose coat shimmered like spun silver in the starlight. He refused to be guided; he desired to go his own way. The mother chastised him for his waywardness by cuffing him smartly on the ears, but he only opened his mouth and laughed up at her, rolling over and over on the dewy sward that sloped to the gleaming creek. The old fox stood watching him, her brush twitching angrily; then she leaped upon him. He growled and raised his fore-legs before his eyes, fully expecting another of the biting slashes she had inflicted on him when he had refused to be weaned. But when those sharp teeth closed upon the loose skin of his neck, they closed ever so gently. Twisting and protesting, she lifted him, and with legs dangling grotesquely, he was carried straight back to the burrow beneath the elm.

The following night he was not allowed to accompany the other puppies when the mother led them forth on a still hunt through brambles and yellow-top. True, he attempted to follow, only to receive punishment such as he had never experienced before. He did not know that he was being denied a pleasure on account of his disobedience on the previous night; he knew only that he was a very disappointed, and lonely little fox, one who longed to play on the dewy grass again, and laugh at the queer dancing sparks that dotted the roof of the strange world. He curled himself up into a grey ball and glared angrily at the faint dot of light which marked the mouth of the burrow. He fell asleep nursing his grievance. Two hours later he was nosed gently awake by his mother. In her mouth she held a young rabbit, still alive. Young Silvergrey accepted his peace offering joyfully. He snatched the rabbit from her, and carrying it to a far corner of the den, tossed it up in the air

and caught it until life was extinct. Then, one paw on his kill, he sat up and yawned. Next he growled a challenge to his hungry brothers and sisters to come and take his prize—if they dared. But experience had taught the other puppies to avoid their off-color brother on occasions such as this: they lay down, heads on outstretched paw, quite content to envy him—and leave him alone.

Summer passed, and the frost had painted her glories on the hardwoods before the young foxes were allowed to go forth alone, and on the dangerous runways, seek their own food. Silvergrey was a big fellow now, larger and much stronger than his mother, whom he saw only occasionally. She had taken up a new abiding place. With her he sometimes saw a big dog fox, which for some reason, he hated. Sometimes he and a brother or sister hunted together; but he preferred to do his stalking alone. It promised greater excitement, more food at the kill. Besides, the red foxes were—to his way of thinking—stupid. They ran foolishly into danger; sometimes they got killed. Silvergrey did not wish to be killed. Something within him called incessantly, "Live, live, live!"

Winter found him denning alone, not that he desired this, for he liked company, but for some reason his brothers and sisters had drawn away from him; had, in fact, combined against him.



Silvergrey leaped high over the aggressor's back

They snarled at him if he so much as approached them; they joined forces against him in battle, and in many ways made him feel that he was not wanted. He did not know that on account of the silvery sheen of his coat, he had become an ostracized thing, a thing to be feared and hated by the others. But he did know that he was twice as strong, twice as quick and twice as agile as any one of those who had suckled side by side with him and played with him in the blue-grey twilight of the den when they were happy, clumsy puppies.

So one dark night, in late fall, when the skies were spitting snow and a north wind swept his long fur into tiny billows, he slipped out and away from the den home—forever. In a thicket of wild hazel, close to the mouth of the den, he hid until the first of his hated brothers ventured forth for the night hunt, and as the red fox passed, he sprang from cover. There was a snarl, a scurry and the smaller fox went hurtling into the air. Torn and bleeding, it ducked back to the safety of

the den. Silvergrey lay down, and with his nose between his paws, waited for another of his brothers to come out. But he waited in vain.

It was very late, and a blanket of snow covered the forest floor, when he at length loped off on his quest for food. Towards morning, he came to a dense thicket overlooking a deep canyon. Here he fed on a partridge which he captured, and slept throughout the short, cloud-darkened day which followed.

Night found him back in the hazel thicket, sharp ears pricked forward, keen eyes on the watch for another of the hated members of his family. This time the two uninjured ones issued forth from the den together—the shifty-eyed dog fox who had always torn him when he was down, and the yellow runt of the litter, a little she-fox who had ignored him always and attacked him at unexpected times without provocation. For some reason, unknown to himself, he had never fought back at her; but the dog with whom she always hunted, as to-night—he longed to kill.

As the pair passed his hiding-place, Silvergrey's eyes all but closed, and his red tongue licked his jaws; but he did not move. Not until they had entered the thicket one hundred yards distant, did he arise and trail them. On the brow of the wooded hill they separated.

Back bristles erect and brush low hanging, Silvergrey followed the dog, manoeuvring so as to meet him face to face and in a wide glade of the forest.

The red fox cringed

Holding to the tree-shadows, he broke into a long lope that carried him swiftly to the lower end of the forest glade. Reaching the cane-like growth that hedged the twisting stream, he slackened his pace and creeping into the thicket made his way slowly along one of its dark, narrow aisles. His body was tense, his legs moved stiffly sharp ears and nose were alert for sounds and scents of any little night-feeders which might make him a meal.

Suddenly, he twisted about, and with body low and feet braced, stood a silvery frozen thing on a gleaming patch of moonlight. Something was moving swiftly towards him. Then his eyes, accustomed to picking out the tiniest object in densest gloom, saw it, and his nose, sensitive to scents which wolf or lynx would never detect, told him that the animal swiftly approaching offered food worth the taking. It was a Jack Rabbit. Eyes widened in terror and long ears laid straight back, it was fleeing from a menace less formidable than that which awaited it. But this it never knew. Death came too swiftly. A shimmering flash, a click and the little grey body lay crumpled and dead among the ferns.

Silvergrey let it lie. He had resumed his tense watchfulness. His ruff was raised his magnificent brush stood stiffly out behind. He had early learned that it is one thing to kill; sometimes quite another thing to hold the kill. Whatever animal it was who was pursuing the rabbit, which he had by quite good fortune captured, would doubtless resent his interference. True, he might have snatched up the prize and made swiftly off with it—as a red fox would surely have done—but he was not a red fox. His nature was quite as unlike the red fox as his coat was different in coloring. He had inherited all the guile and cunning, without the cowardice, of his kin. He loved to kill, and he loved a battle of wits and strength even more. By some strange trick of nature, to his wild heart had been given a strain which belongs to bob cat and lynx. Not only did he possess their silvery coloring one hundred times intensified, but in his blood was also their courage to face peril and, if necessary, fight it.

Something was coming crashing towards him; he was curious to know what. But he did not wait to see, for suddenly upon the still air went up a mellow, fluted cry that he had never heard before. It filled him with a strange terror, and with brush drooping and lips curled back in a snarl, he plunged into the thicket and sped swiftly away, in his new fear leaving behind on the damp ferns the meal he had hoped to enjoy.

Straight to the burrow which was now his home Silvergrey sped, and in the darkness of his retreat nursed his hunger and re-lived the terror which the cry in the glade had aroused within him. Curiosity urged him go forth and learn what manner of thing the voice of that new cry might be; but caution whispered the wisdom of waiting.

Towards morning he slept fitfully, feet twitching, lips drawn back from white fangs, and at midday, unable longer to withstand his craving for food, he crept from the blackness into the dim light of November day.

At the foot of a big, vine-clad tree, he surprised a partridge feeding on wild grapes which the frost had bitten to purple clusters. He leaped and snapped as the bird thundered to wing. A shower of brown feathers fluttered down, but the partridge kept on its course up and away through the tops of the trees. Silvergrey whimpered and pawed the feathers from his mouth; then belly low, legs stiff, he went stalking on.

Just where the hardwoods gave place to the swamp-elms he came upon a red-squirrel which had forgotten

Continued on Page 19

Minnesota State Flour Mill

THE idea of establishing a state-owned and operated experimental flour mill in Minnesota originated, no doubt, in the feeling which existed on the part of many grain producers that existing wheat

standards did not always properly reflect the relative values of different lots or parcels of grain. The State Grain Inspection Department of Minnesota had established a testing laboratory as early as 1913, but its milling operations were on such a small scale as to occasionally raise a doubt as to the adequacy of the milling facilities which it provided. The feeling grew that the state should provide a mill so complete in all of its details as to enable it to operate on a commercial basis.

It was evidently not the intent to encourage the state to engage in the milling business, but rather to build as small a plant as could be erected with the certainty that its operations were sufficiently similar to those of a large milling unit as to make its findings acceptable in the light of present milling practices. The mill would thus become a large testing laboratory available to the grain producers of the region, where different types and grades of wheat could be tested, and their comparative quality determined.

The sentiment expressed in the discussions concerning wheat standards and merchandizing took definite form in 1919. An act was passed, authorizing the erection and maintenance of an experimental flour mill. A careful study was made of the requirements of such an enterprise, and the experience of similar testing mills in other states was used as a guide. It was decided that the mill should have a minimum daily capacity of about 150 barrels (196 pounds each) of flour, in order to use the smaller size of commercial milling machinery and to provide a sufficiently extended milling system. Plans were then prepared for a building on suitable trackage in the city of Minneapolis.

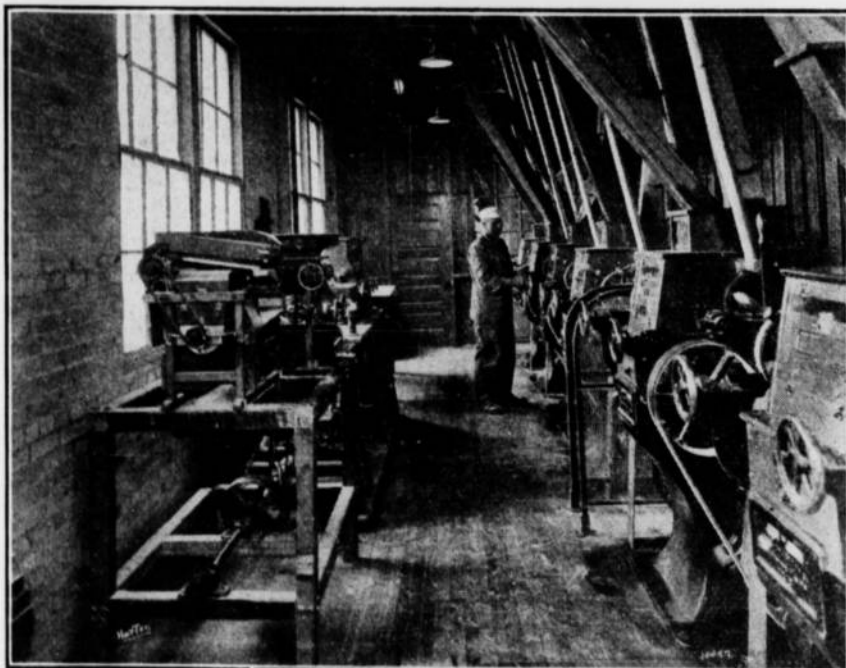
The total expenditure for ground, building and machinery was approximately \$85,000 when the plant was completed. Subsequently a small fund was made available for building a warehouse adjoining the mill in which flour and feed could be stored. This proved to be a great convenience in operating the plant.

Provided Outlet for Product

The jurisdiction of the mill was transferred to the State Department of Agriculture, under which department it has been operated since September, 1921. A very wise provision was made in the act which stipulated that the flour and feeds produced in the plant were to be turned over to the State Board of Control for the use in the state institutions or for sale. In operating the mill we soon found that the most economical procedure from the standpoint of cost of each unit of production was to manufacture about the quantity of flour required by these institutions. Since they use somewhat in

Experimental Mill Established by State Legislature to Test Actual Milling Values of Wheat---

By C. H. Bailey, Mill Director



Upper—The Minnesota State Experimental mill is equipped with small sizes of all the machinery in use in large commercial mills.

Lower—The mill is provided with a testing laboratory in which all of the usual analyses and tests are conducted. An excellent baking equipment is available, including a two-compartment fermentation cabinet, two-compartment electric bake-oven and mechanical dough mixer.



excess of 1,300 barrels of flour per month, it followed that operating the mill eight hours a day for an average of 25 working days per month would just about take care of their flour requirements.

Grain is bought in ear lots through the usual channels, and when delivered at the mill is first weighed, then given a preliminary or rough cleaning and stored in bins. Each bin is provided with a feeder so designed that wheat may be drawn in any desired volume for feeding into the wheat stream. Adequate wheat cleaning, washing and scouring facilities are provided for preparing the grain for milling.

In the milling system are included five breaks, one sizings, six middlings and two tailings streams. This system involves a fairly extended reduction process essentially similar to that employed in ordinary commercial milling units and substantially more extended than that found in the ordinary small mill of 150 barrels daily capacity. In addition to the usual cleaning and milling machinery, numerous scales have been provided at suitable locations in the system to make possible the weighing of the various materials at different stages in the process. Thus, the weight of screenings of cleaned wheat before tempering and after tempering, of bran, shorts, red dog, patent flour and clear flour can readily be determined during the progress of a test.

What Tests Have Proved

Two seasons of work have thus far been completed, and the resulting data summarized and studied. The summary of these data afford an interesting comparison of the average quality of wheat of the crops of 1921 and 1922. The wheats of these two crops were strikingly different in their property as evidenced by the data in the table. Thus we note that the 1921 crop of spring wheat was shrunken and shriv-

elled in character, the resulting test weight per bushel being much lower than was the case in 1922.

In consequence of this difference in weight and plumpness the yield of flour from the 1921 crop was likewise lower than that from the following crop. The crude protein content, which affords an index of the gluten content, was somewhat higher in the

milling of dry wheat. Thus in 1921 it appeared that in milling wheat containing an average of 13.1 per cent. of moisture the weight of the total products of milling equalled the weight of cleaned wheat milled. When the wheat contained less than 13.1 per cent. of moisture there was a gain in weight during milling. For each percentage of moisture in the wheat below 13.1 per cent. there was a gain of three-quarters of one per cent. in weight of net products.

Dock or Degrade?

During the two seasons several experiments have been conducted to determine the ease and completeness of the separation of various types of foreign matter in spring wheat. The observations indicate that with the cleaning machinery available in this plant there is no difficulty experienced in removing enough of the wild vetch and corn cockle in wheat to ensure a satisfactory quality of flour. It must be recognized, however, that in separating such seeds there is a certain loss in weight of material which must be charged against the wheat, especially when the wheat has been degraded because of the presence of this foreign matter and the producer has thus been paid for the foreign matter as wheat rather than as dockage. Kingheads, the seed of giant ragweed present a much more serious problem to this mill and thus far they have not been successfully separated from wheat in cleaning. It would accordingly appear that in so far as grading practices are concerned it would be fairer to consider at least the wild vetch and cockle seed as dockage rather than to degrade wheat in which they were present.

Fair Premium for Strong Wheat

During the crop season of 1922 there was somewhat of a shortage of high gluten wheat in the Minnesota markets. Consequently the millers offered substantial premiums for such wheat. Frequent enquiries were received at the mill concerning the lower prices being paid for wheat raised in certain localities which contained a comparatively low percentage of gluten. Such enquiries are somewhat difficult to answer, since gluten content of wheat is a quality rather than a quantity factor, and a chemical analysis will not determine what wheat is worth on the basis of its gluten content. High gluten wheat is worth just what the miller can get out of it in terms of increased prices for the resulting flour, and when there is a demand for high gluten flour the miller can get fancy prices for such material, and he will go into the market and pay correspondingly high prices for high gluten wheat. When high gluten wheat is in abundance these premiums tend to narrow up and while they do not disappear entirely the difference in value between high gluten and medium gluten wheat to the miller is substantially reduced.

Is Mill Worth While?

In considering the value of such an enterprise as this experimental mill to the community, the question is always raised as to whether or not it is worth what it costs. In answering this question it must be pointed out that it appears doubtful whether any community can long afford to be without facilities for answering questions regarding grain grading and merchandizing practice concerning which there may be disputes. Even though existing practices prove to be equitable and fair when subjected to study and test, the increased feeling of confidence which results from developing this fact is a tremendous asset to the entire industry. Only when all elements in the complicated process of producing, merchandizing, milling and utilizing such products are brought into harmony can the industry function properly as a whole. When evidence is presented which tends to indicate any qualities or unfair practices in some particular, such evidence must be in terms of the results of

case of the 1921 crop and the baking strength of the flour, as indicated by loaf volume of test bakes, was somewhat higher in 1921 than in 1922.

Fair Differential Between Grades

During both of these seasons an effort was made to estimate the comparative value of the products from one bushel of each of the standard grades of wheat. In arriving at these values, the mid-season price of each of the mill products was taken as a basis for the calculations. This assumes, of course, that the value of the flour produced from each of the grades of wheat was the same. Such an assumption appeared warranted by the similarity of the flours from the different wheat grades when subjected to baking tests. While the flour milled from average No. 2 dark northern and No. 3 dark northern wheat was slightly whiter than that produced from the other grades, the difference between the color of No. 1 dark northern wheat flour on one hand and that of No. 4 and 5 dark northern wheat flour was so slight as to hardly justify discounting the value of flour milled from the latter. Estimating further on the basis of these calculations it would appear that in terms of value of the products and comparative costs of milling of the different grades, there was an average decrease in value of about two cents for each decrease per pound of test weight per bushel (Winchester).

Importance of Moisture

In Minnesota State Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 23, detailing the results of the first season's operations, the relation of moisture content to the value of wheat is stressed. The tests show that dry wheat is substantially more valuable than wheat with a higher moisture content, other things being equal, because of the increased weight of products resulting from the

The Manitoba Legislature

A Review of the Legislation and Proceedings of the Session Which Ended on April 5---

By A. V. Thomas

IN the matter of actual hours in session this year's legislature, which sat from January 10 to April 5, holds the record, having sat for 260 hours. In days, however, it was two or three weeks shorter than the 1923 session. This means that there was more night work this year. While there was no lack of oratory, there was also a good deal of hard work done. Bills passed numbered 131 as against 125 last year.

The government began the session in good heart through the return, a few weeks previously, of Hon. Charles R. Cannon and Hon. Albert Prefontaine, with ample majorities in by-elections caused through the reorganization of the cabinet. On the whole the administration came through the session well, the combined onslaughts of Hon. T. C. Norris, Major F. G. Taylor and John Queen, respectively leaders of the Liberal, Conservative and Labor groups, producing at any rate no immediate or tangible results.

Only on one occasion did the government's majority threaten to pass the vanishing point. This was on Major J. K. Downes' bill to permit the Liquor Control Commission to purchase through local agents. The bill was defeated by 21 to 20, W. C. McKinnell, of Rockwood, voting against the government. The only other defection from the government ranks on an important division was when A. R. Boivin, Iberville, voted against the salaries of the Liquor Control Commissioners. On many minor questions, however, government supporters voted without respect to party and indeed on more than one occasion the members of the cabinet voted on opposite sides.

Preferential Ballot

In general legislation perhaps the outstanding measure of the session was that providing for the transferable vote in single-member constituencies. The bill was opposed by the Conservative and Labor groups, but supported by the Liberals. The Labor group pressed hard for the adoption of proportional representation and multi-member constituencies throughout the province, but the government felt that such a step, while desirable, would be premature at the moment. A motion by C. A. Tanner, to form one or two multi-member constituencies outside of Winnipeg under P. R. was defeated.

Direct Legislation

While on the subject of political machinery it may be mentioned that a government bill to make direct legislation operative in Manitoba, and overcome the constitutional difficulty experienced with the bill passed by the Norris government, was introduced by Hon. R. W. Craig, but was finally left over until next session. The bill provides that measures duly petitioned for under the direct legislation machinery, or repeals of measures asked for in the same way, shall in due course be introduced into the legislature. Under the former act such measures or repeals became law without further legislative action, but this was declared unconstitutional. The legislature under the new bill would not be bound to pass or repeal a measure when petitioned to do so under the direct legislation machinery, but there would be a moral obligation to do this which no government, it is believed, could safely disregard.

Temperance Bills

Efforts of the administration "to put teeth" into the Manitoba Temperance and Liquor Control Acts were only partially successful. Amendments to both acts, with this object in view, were introduced by the attorney-general, Hon. R. W. Craig, but they finally passed considerably emasculated. The bills aroused much discussion and to have passed them as originally drafted would have meant the continuation of the session over another week-end. Rather than consent to this the government sacrificed or deferred two or three important proposals.

One of these was a provision which

would have prevented appeals from magistrates' decisions becoming virtually new trials, as now, to the prejudice of the crown's case. Another provision which had to go by the board was that defining more closely the term "residence," and excluding from the definition portions of store buildings used for residential purposes if they have communication by door with the store. Yet another provision which had to be abandoned was that requiring the personal appearance in court of the accused in liquor cases. However, a provision passed that an accused, if of the same name as a person previously convicted, must prove that he is not that person in order to escape the additional penalty. The right of officers to make summary arrests was another important provision saved from the wreckage.

Among other changes in the Liquor Control Act, is the provision for the use of the parcel post in cases where the commission deems this method preferable to express. No brewer's depot may be established in local option territory, and the commission is given wider powers both as to the issue and cancellation of permits.

Educational Commission Report

One of the outstanding things of the session, of course, was the bringing down of a considerable portion of the report of the Educational Commission, consisting of Dr. Walter Murray, chairman, and Dr. Daniel McIntyre, G. F. Chipman, F. W. Ransom and W. J. Bulman. This commission spent a large portion of 1923 in collecting evidence. The final report on the University of Manitoba and the Manitoba Agricultural College was submitted, as well as an interim report on the weaker schools. The final report on the provincial school

system generally, with suggestions as to how it can better serve the community, is expected during the coming summer.

Amalgamation of the University and the Agricultural College under a single university board of governors was recommended by the commission and effect was given to this recommendation during the session in a bill introduced by Premier Bracken. While the college thus becomes merged absolutely with the university the legislation provides that there shall be an advisory board for the agricultural college of nine members to whom various supervisory duties are assigned.

The commission recommended that both the university and the agricultural college be accommodated on the present site of the latter in Fort Garry. While Premier Bracken, on behalf of the government, fully concurred in this recommendation, he stated that no steps would be taken at present to move the university to the Fort Garry site, and that no capital expenditure with this end in view would at present be incurred.

Closed Schools

By an amendment to the Public Schools Act special relief was afforded a number of embarrassed school districts. Through a survey made last October, it was found that 24 rural schools had not been opened during the year, while 135 others had not been open for the full term. Under the bill the government guarantees loans made to municipalities which fail to raise the necessary school tax. However, if the government is called upon to make good such loans it has power to place the school districts in question under administrators.

Noxious Weeds Act

Perhaps a bill which caused less stir

and occupied less of the time of the legislature than a dozen other measures, may prove in the end to be the most far-reaching of the statutes passed during the session in beneficial effects to the province, and this is the amendment to the Noxious Weeds Act. True it is that the bill had behind it a great deal of preparatory work. In fact the genesis of the bill must be sought in the convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities held last fall in St. Boniface.

At that convention the union accepted the invitation of Hon. Neil Cameron, on behalf of the Bracken government, to appoint representatives to act with representatives of the government in drafting a new Noxious Weeds Act. D. D. McDonald, Dauphin; J. W. Mitchell, Miniota; and S. R. Henderson, East Kildonan, were appointed by the Union of Municipalities, and they collaborated in the preparation of the act with Dr. S. A. Bedford, James H. Evans, Prof. T. J. Harrison and George Batho, acting on behalf of the government.

This commission arranged conferences with the municipal councils in order to secure the utmost co-operation in fighting the weed menace. Forty different centres were visited in this way by one or more of the commissioners and valuable information was collected as to where the weeds act had failed in the past.

The new act has 55 sections as against 33 in the old act. Its main feature is the greater flexibility provided for its administration. The old act recognized no difference as between urban and rural municipalities, nor did it take any account of the varying size of the municipalities, nor yet as to the difference in natural characteristics as between one municipality and another.

The municipal councils control the cutting down of weeds to a much greater extent than formerly, and they are given much more latitude. The inspector is referred to them in regard to the cutting down of crops for weeds in many more instances than was previously the case. No less than 22 sections of the new act deal with the duties and powers of the councils.

Rural Credits Act

From opposition groups there came a good deal of criticism of the government's decision to reduce from 60 per cent. to 50 per cent., its contribution to the prize funds of agricultural, horticultural and other societies at present assisted in this way. The government took the position that it was a necessary economy, and that the Manitoba grants still remained higher than those of any other province.

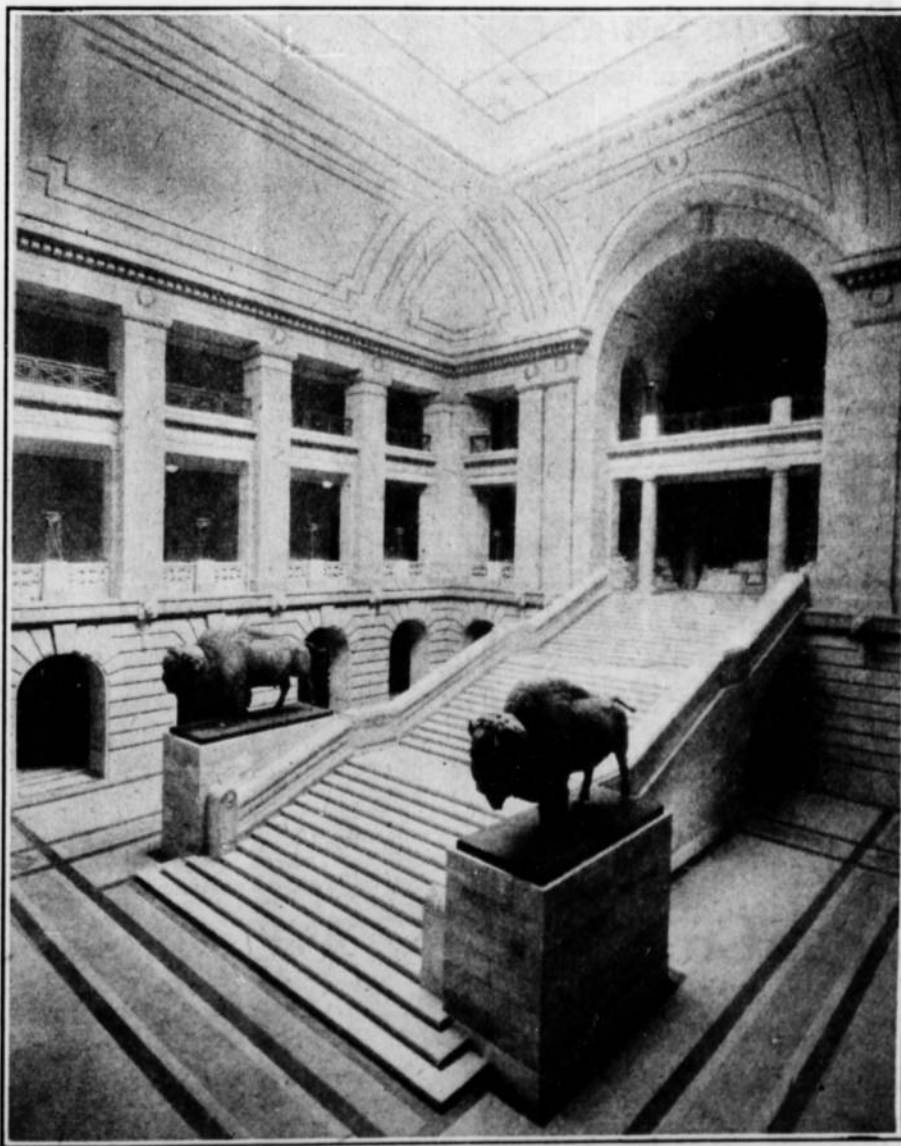
The Rural Credits Act was amended by a provision creating supervisors who are to be ex-officio directors of rural credit societies, and authorizing the government to make limited advances to societies which have exceeded their borrowing powers under the act. This provision is intended to meet cases of emergency. Previous borrowers, under this amendment, are limited to \$300 and others to \$750. The government at the same time takes authority to appoint administrators over societies whose affairs, in its opinion, could be more efficiently handled in that way.

By an amendment to the Executions Act, seed grain sufficient for 160 acres, instead of 80 acres as at present, must be left to the farmer against whom judgment is secured, and four horses instead of three. Mortgage companies, under an amendment to the Mortgage Act, are authorized to advance money for seed grain and add the cost to the mortgage.

The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act was enlarged to include registration of assignment of book debts, but the time within which such assignment, or within which a bill of sale, must be registered, is extended to 30 instead of 20 days. This amendment comes into force on June 5.

In future, anyone exporting furs

Continued on Page 21



The grand stairway leading to the legislative chamber in the Manitoba Parliament Buildings



The Index of a Good Dealer

There are, perhaps, more makes of tyre patches than of any other accessory—thousands of them, good, bad and indifferent.

When you find the big Locktite display cabinet on the counter, you find a dealer who thinks so much of *your satisfaction* that he sells the patch out of these thousands that has won leadership on its merit.

Locktite is a good guide to look for when selecting the dealer you want to patronize.

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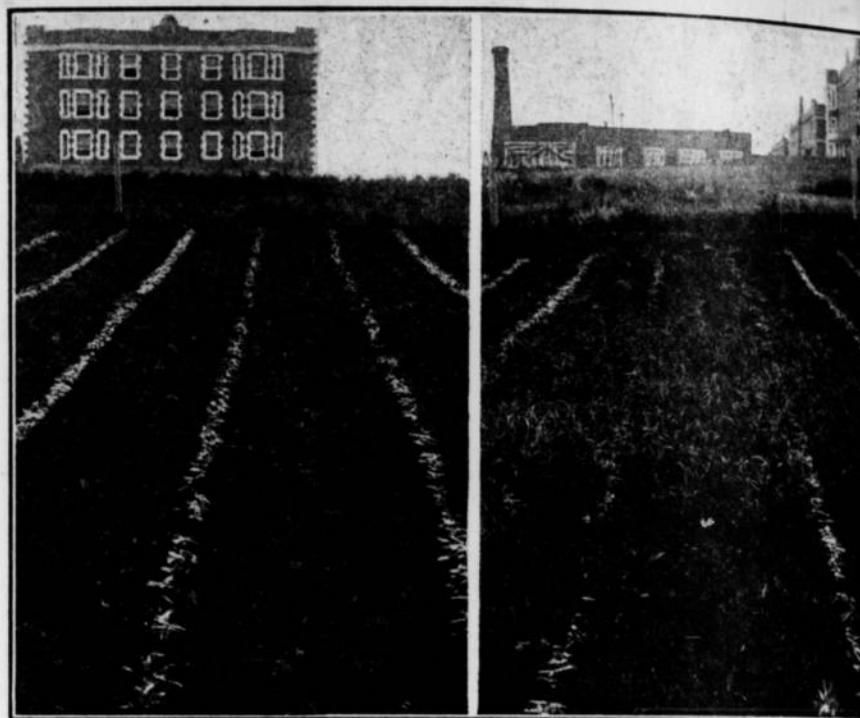
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The effect of early plowing on brome sod. The field on the left was plowed in August; that on the right was plowed in October. The photos were taken June 13 in the subsequent year after the field had been sown to sunflowers.

Getting Rid of Brome

Plow Early in Fall While Ground is Still Dry
Says Prof. G. H. Cutler

BROME grass has long been regarded as a plant difficult to destroy, when once well established. Unlike timothy or western rye grass, which can be destroyed at almost any season of the year by one plowing, brome grass will persist to give trouble in subsequent crops. While it is true brome grass does not present the same difficulty in areas of limited rainfall, such as is represented by the Great Plains area, when used in the Park Belt, where soil moisture is more plentiful, it is looked upon by many as a grass to be feared—the reason generally given being that it is controlled with greatest difficulty.

Appreciating the merits of brome as a farm crop, and having in mind this point of view, the Department of Field Husbandry of the University of Alberta instituted studies in 1920 toward the end of testing methods of control of brome.

The experiment consisted in (1) testing time of date of plowing; (2) the relative effect of a spring-sown crop like wheat and an intertilled crop like sunflowers, as a means of suppressing brome from re-establishing itself. Two-year brome grass sod, from which a splendid crop of hay was cut and harvested late in July, was plowed six to seven inches deep at four different times, as follows: August 1, September 1, October 1, and early the following spring. Surface cultivation consisted of packing immediately after plowing, followed by the drag harrow, and in two or three weeks the disc was used, first shallow so as not to tear up the sods, followed by the drag harrow and again by the disc, so as to keep all grass from starting a green blade. The late fall plowing and spring plowing, of course, did not receive as much surface cultivation. The early plowings of August and September worked down nicely, being fine, moist, and with no grass in evidence. There was very little time to surface till the October 1 plowed sod. The plot got about the same amount of tillage as the spring-plowed plot.

These plots, representing four times of plowing, were seeded to wheat and sunflowers the following spring. The yields of wheat and sunflowers respectively were as follows:

No. of Plot.	Date of Plowing.	Yield in bushels	Yield in tons.
I.	Aug. 1/20	21.39	7.937
II.	Sept. 1/20	12.84	4.913
III.	Oct. 1/20	8.25	3.685
IV.	Spring /21	12.51	3.822
V.	Aug. /20	21.39	7.937

Remarks on Ruby Wheat Plots

Plots I. and V. produced the heaviest stands of wheat which combined also the greatest uniformity of crop. They were also free from grass.

Plots II. and IV. produced very light stands of wheat, and the brome grass persisted quite badly—a 50-65 per cent. stand of grass prevailed.

Plot III. gave the lightest stand of wheat, with a very strong growth of brome grass in the grain—from 60-85 per cent. stand of grass.

Plots I. and V. have since continued to remain free from brome, but the other plots have become re-established with brome.

Remarks on Sunflower Plots

The yields speak for themselves. Here there was promise of the same persistence of brome as obtained in the wheat plots, but the regular summer cultivation, combined with the heavy drain on soil moisture, had the combined effect of keeping the brome in plots II., III., and IV. under control, so that by fall there was no grass left, while on the other half of each plot, where wheat grew, there was a perfect stand of brome.

Conclusions

1. It would appear that to control brome sod plowing should take place in mid-summer when the sod is dry.
 2. Surface cultivation should follow to keep grass down and decompose sod.
 3. Late summer and spring plowing is not effective, though spring plowing seemed better than late summer plowing.
 4. An intertilled crop like sunflowers will aid in a very marked way in controlling brome sod when late summer or spring plowed; though the yield of sunflowers was not so good as when grown on sod plowed August 1.
- It is just possible that if the August rainfall had been heavier, the results would be less favorable for the August 1 plowing. The rainfall of 1920 was 1.12 inches in August, though that of June and July was heavy, being 6.82 inches.

Treating Seed Potatoes

Authorities on potato diseases recommend that all seed potatoes be treated before they are cut for planting. This is for the purpose of controlling several diseases, most especially scab and another disease commonly called rhizoctonia. This latter disease does considerable damage to the plants, frequently killing them, thereby injuring the stand of the field. The method recommended is to dissolve four ounces of corrosive sublimate in one gallon of hot water. Then add this solution to 29 gallons of water to make a total of 30 gallons. At all times use non-metallic vessels for this solution as it does damage to metal and in turn the solution is weakened. The potatoes should be soaked in this solution before they are cut for planting for from one

Continued on Page 15

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What to Sow

Prof. Manley Champlin Relates What the Field Husbandry Department of Saskatchewan University is Doing to Maintain Quality in Commercial Field Crops

It has become a common custom for marketing experts to state that the agricultural colleges have devoted all their time to the matter of increasing production without regard to or thought for the sale or marketing of the products.

The truth is, that all field husbandry, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry or poultry husbandry departments, give precisely as much attention to market considerations as they give to the primary problems of production. It is their belief that the first step in marketing is to produce something which the market demands, something which the world requires and is willing to pay for in order to possess.

Perhaps, if I mention an example or two, it may make my meaning more clear. When Dr. Charles E. Saunders developed Marquis wheat, he was concerned first with its milling quality, its suitability for the making of bread of high quality. When the field husbandry department recommended and propagated Marquis wheat, they had in mind always that wheat had to be sold and that in order to be sold it must be of such a high value for milling purposes that the millers, bakers and consumers of wheat bread simply would not get along without it.

It is not by accident that the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta produce a high quality hard wheat at the present time. It is due to the excellent work of the earlier leaders in agriculture, backed up by the hearty co-operation and unceasing efforts of the farmers themselves and their agricultural organizations toward standardizing on a few good varieties with Marquis in premier position.

Resisting Encroachments

It is not easy to maintain this position in wheat production. Efforts to encroach upon it are constantly in evidence. For example, there have been several instances of attempts to introduce Red Durum, a variety of durum wheat unsuitable for making white bread or salable macaroni. There have been other cases where efforts have been made to introduce Club wheat, which is soft and of poor quality for bread-making. It is only by constant vigilance that our proud position in the world of wheat can be maintained, for there are always those who, through selfish interest, or because of ignorance, would seek to break in and destroy the structure which has been raised at such infinite cost in human effort on these prairies.

When the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan, recommends and propagates Gerlach, Banner and Victory oats, it is not only because these varieties are high-producing kinds, but it is also because they are good selling sorts. They are all white oats. They would all sell as Canadian white oats on the markets of the world. It may not make so much difference to a horse as to what color his oats are, but it does make a difference to the oat-meal miller and to the oat-meal consumer, be he Scotch or otherwise. I suppose there are none of you who have not, at one time or another, very carefully removed any dark colored matter you may have found in the porridge. These specks or particles frequently consist of pieces of the hulls of wild oats or off-colored tame oats.

There may possibly be black, yellow or red oats that will yield as well in Saskatchewan as the Gerlach, the Banner or the Victory white oats, but owing to market requirements, we will be better off if we continue to raise white oats when we expect to market them.

A Passing Criterion

When we recommend Hannehen barley, it is not only for the reason that this variety has given an average yield of about seven bushels more per acre than the O.A.C. 21, a very popular variety, during a period of several years duration on our investigation

fields, but also that this variety is of high quality for marketing purposes. It is an excellent barley for feeding purposes, and besides that, it is descended from the famous German Hanna brewing barley and is a good brewing barley itself. Since the brewing of barley is not entirely extinct in this back-sliding world, those who use the barley for brewing purposes, still have something to do with the market demand and price.

When we urge the use of Prolific spring rye to those on the lighter lands who find it more profitable to grow rye than wheat, it is not only because it

has yielded an average of four bushels more per acre than common spring rye in our tests, but also because it makes a nice, large grain of fairly uniform size and shape, and fulfils the market requirements for good rye.

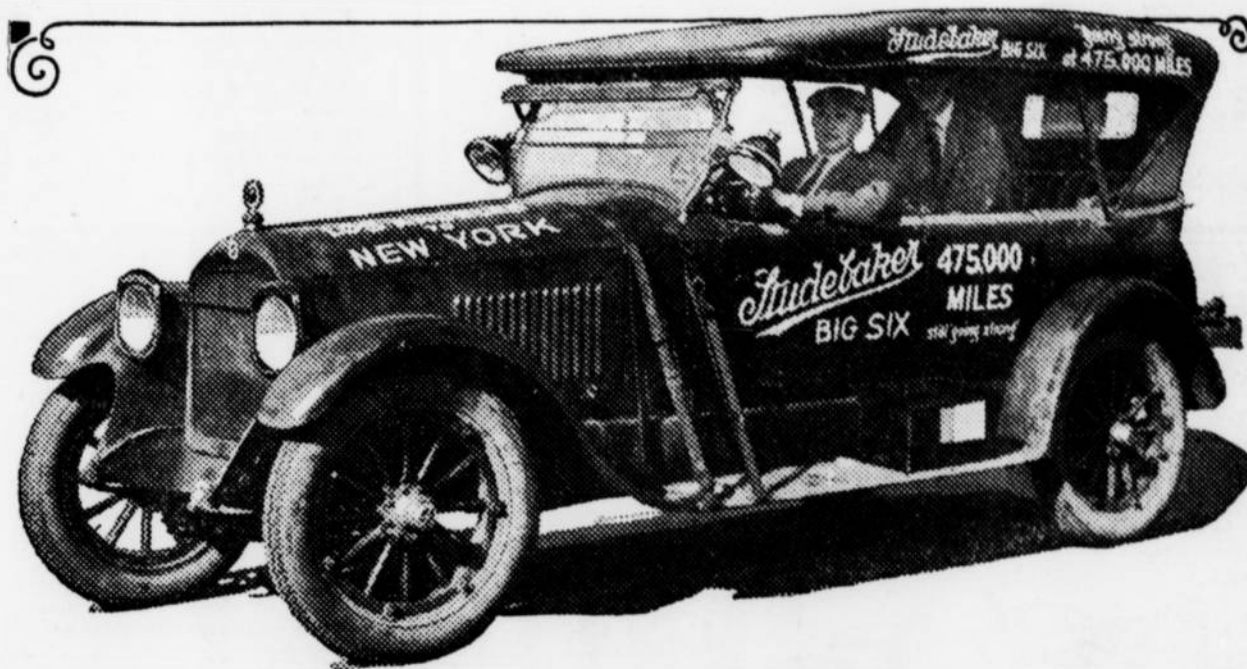
And so it goes through all the recommendations of the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan. In our investigation work, we have asked the variety certain questions and we will not take NO for an answer. We asked them first: Will you produce more than other varieties under the same conditions of soil and culture? We next ask them: Do you fulfil market requirements? And finally we say to the variety: Are you a handy crop to grow, easily sown and easily harvested?

To Fill Special Needs

If any of these questions are answered in the negative, we say to that

variety, "Get thee hence. We have no use for you in the field husbandry of Saskatchewan, except on one condition. That condition is that you must meet some special requirements, some very difficult situation." And so it is that a few special varieties designed to meet special conditions get into the recommended list. For example: Cole oats says, "I am yellow. You cannot sell me with your Canadian white oats without giving them a yellow streak, but I am early; yes, extra early. I can dodge frost in the north, hot winds in the south-west or rust in the south-east. I am so small and ripen so early that I make a grand nurse crop for grass, clover or alfalfa. I do extra well when grown in rows for a fallow substitute. So take me or leave me at that."

Acme and Kubanka durum wheats say, "We are not like Marquis wheat. We do not pretend to compete. But



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A Standard Studebaker Six—built in 1918

Over 80 years of average service from one car

THIS Studebaker Six, built in 1918, has run over 475,000 miles. Not in easy service. Most of the time 400 miles daily, delivering newspapers to dealers outside of Los Angeles.

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Why such endurance?

How did we embody in a car such wonderful endurance?

By spending \$500,000 yearly on a staff of engineers.

By employing 125 skilled men in our department of Research and Experiment. They make 500,000 tests per year.

By having a department of Methods and Standards to find out and specify the best.

By employing 1,200 inspectors, so Studebaker cars get 30,000 inspections.

By using the finest steel alloys. By paying 15% bonus for some of them to insure unvarying quality.

* * * * *

By machining every surface of our crank shafts, as was done in the Liberty Motor. That to minimize vibration in the motor. No other maker of cars at our prices does this.

By building our own bodies to Studebaker standards. \$10,000,000 invested in body plants alone.

How we afford it

Those are only part of our extra costs. In open models we use real leather cushions. In closed bodies we use Chase Mohair—the finest material known. It is made from the soft fleece of Angora goats. Substitutes would enable us to reduce prices \$100 to \$150 per car—but at a sacrifice of Studebaker quality.

Cord tires are standard equipment. Our body finish requires 26 operations, including 15 coats of paint.

How can we give such extra values at Studebaker prices?

Because we build 150,000 cars per year.

Because these extra values led people to pay \$201,000,000 for Studebaker cars last year.

Because we have \$50,000,000 invested in modern plants and equipment.

Because we build complete cars. We do not pay profits to

others. We save you as much as \$300 on some bodies by building them ourselves.

* * * * *

You will be surprised when you first see what Studebaker offers in fine cars. Go make comparisons, part by part, with any other car you know. You will know then why Studebaker has become the sensation of motordom.

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Don't buy a car at \$1,400 or over without seeing what Studebaker offers.

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BRANDON MOOSE JAW SASKATOON CALGARY

KOTA WHEAT

Genuine Bracken Stock—Rust and Drought Resistant—Reserve your KOTA Wheat Now—Grades Govt. No. 1 and weighs 66 lbs. to the bushel—At Brandon, \$4.00 bushel; Moose Jaw, \$4.25; Saskatoon, \$4.35; Calgary, \$4.50. Over 25 bus. at 5c per bushel less; 2 bus. bags at 15c.

All our seed is western grown, carefully scarified and re-milled. SWEET CLOVER is easy to grow and is recognized as a most valuable crop. Per 100 lbs., Brandon, \$14.50; Moose Jaw, \$15; Saskatoon, \$15; Calgary, \$15.50. Bags at 15c.

BROME GRASS

Gives wonderful pasturage spring, summer and fall. Withstands sudden climatic changes, thrives on any land—the best pasture grass we have. McKENZIE BROME GRASS is good. Per 100 lbs., Brandon, \$13; Moose Jaw, \$13; Saskatoon, \$13.50; Calgary, \$14. Bags at 25c.

Our stocks are recognized as the finest obtainable—well matured and cured, and of high germination. SEED CORN IS SCARCE—Better order today for shipment when you want it. Order from any McKenzie House NOW.

SWEET CLOVER

SEED CORN

McKENZIE SEED IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY—ORDER NOW

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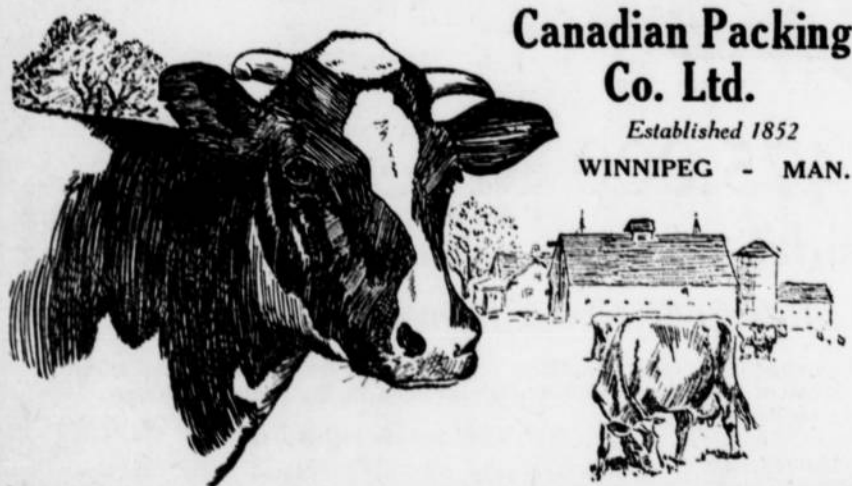
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These two processes are exclusive features in building Dominion Royal Cord and U-cord tires in Canada.

They add nothing to your tire cost but they add greatly to your tire mileage.



237

Dominion Tires

are GOOD tires
Royal Cords — U-cords



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

we do make good macaroni and spaghetti. Old Italy wants us alright if you don't go wild and grow too much of us. We resist rust pretty well, too, in the south-east, and many farmers down there think we are O.K. You can grow us if you like, but we warn you to keep us separate from Marquis or Red Fife. We belong to a different breed of wheat altogether and won't stand for mixing." And that is why we have distributed Acme and Kubanka in the south where the farmers find them profitable.

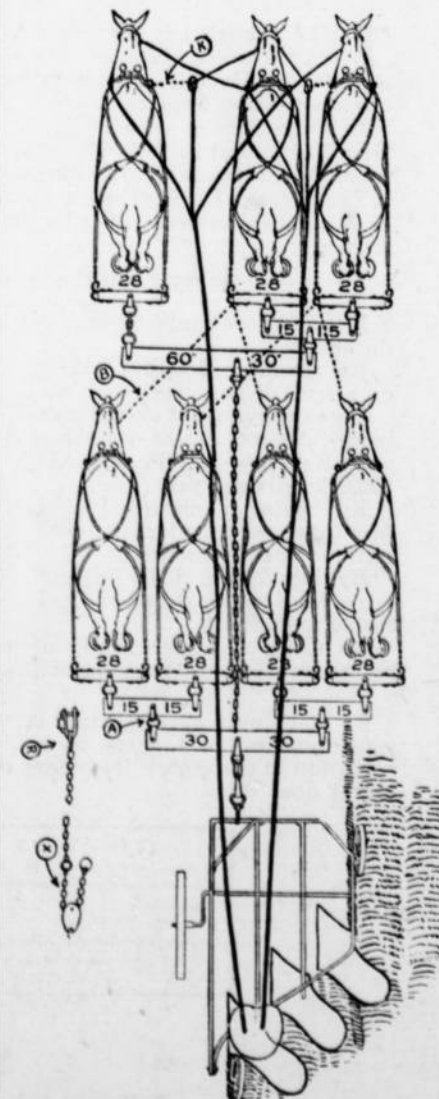
Dakold winter rye says, "I am not much to look at and I have to take a back seat in the market place when sold in competition with Rosen rye from Michigan, but I am hardy, and after all, what is the use of sowing winter rye at all unless you sow a variety that is hardy." So we accept Dakold because it is hardy.

Kota's Strength and Weakness

Kota wheat says, "I have one outstanding good quality. My stems are very resistant to rust. I do not think you will have any trouble in selling me because my flour, even though it is slightly tinged with yellow, makes good bread and lots of it. But I must confess that I have a decided weakness. If I get tired standing up, I lie down. I especially like a nice warm summerfallow bed to lie down on. If you sow me as second crop I may decide to stand up, as I do not fancy lying down in a stubble field quite so well. I cannot compete with healthy Marquis in yield but if rust sickens Miss Marquis, I can beat her. It is true that I have whiskers. I raise them aloft and use them as a sun and wind shelter." And so Kota has a place in Saskatchewan in rust-infected districts, until a better rust-resistant variety is developed. In spite of its faults it is useful under such conditions.

Arctic sweet clover says, "I am a Siberian by descent. For some reason my new friends in Canada seem to appreciate me more than did the Siberian peasants. Maybe it is because I have been selected over and over again since arriving in Saskatchewan. Anyway, I am hardy, harder than Dakold rye. And I can yield about half-a-ton more per acre than my common white cousin."

Grimm alfalfa confesses to have been a German-American immigrant, but let



A satisfactory arrangement for draft and lines for seven horses on a gang plow.

WRIGLEY'S

after every meal

Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion. Relieves that over-eaten feeling and acid mouth.

Its l-a-s-t-i-n-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets.

Wrigley's is double value in the benefit and pleasure it provides.

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her speak also in her own behalf. "I came over from Germany with my master Wendelin Grimm, but I seem to have a faint recollection of Siberian ancestry and occasionally flaunt a yellow blossom to prove it. At any rate, I have demonstrated my hardiness from Minnesota to Alaska, and thus far I have defied all of you field husbandmen and farmers to find another hardy variety that can yield so much or such good quality hay as I do."

I hope that I have said enough to convince you all that the recommendations of the University of Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Department are based upon a thorough, many-sided consideration of the questions involved, and that market qualities are given equal consideration with those that have to do with production. If so, I am content.

Growing Corn

Most methods of growing fodder corn involve the outlay of considerable capital in special machinery, but the following one acted on by the writer from a neighbor's advice was a complete success and only required the outlay of a few dollars for the seed, a pair of shanks for a duckfoot cultivator, and a pair of hillers from an ordinary one-horse potato scuffer.

Stubble that would ordinarily be summerfallowed is plowed in the fall or early spring and harrowed early in the spring; then cultivated about May 20 to kill all weeds. Sow the corn with an ordinary grain drill with only one of the centre spouts open and three inches deep. Set the seeder to sow the kernels of corn about six inches apart in the row. With the ordinary seeder this will leave the rows about ten feet apart.

Harrow well just before the corn comes up and as soon as the corn is high enough to see the rows, cultivate with a four-horse duckfoot cultivator between the rows. When the corn is three or four inches high, cultivate the rows driving the horses two each side of the row. To do this it will be necessary to remove the centre foot and put narrow feet on those on either side of the centre one.

When the corn is about a foot high it will need cultivating again, but it will be necessary to first adjust the cultivator so as to throw some soil into the corn row to smother the small weeds. This can be done by heating

and twisting the two shanks on either side of the centre one about half way round and replacing the ordinary feet by a couple of hillers from a one-horse potato cultivator. With careful driving an adjustment of the feet, or rather hillers, all the small weeds can be buried and very little damage done to the corn. Continue cultivating the rows as necessary to control weeds until the corn is too high to pass under the frame of the cultivator. Cultivating is best done in the afternoon as less corn will be broken when it is partly wilted. One or two cultivations with the machine in normal way between the rows will be necessary during the summer.

By driving the grain horse close up to the row the writer has had no difficulty in cutting corn eight or nine feet high with an ordinary eight-foot grain binder. Instead of cutting, the corn may be pastured off in the fall and winter, very little trash will be left by spring.

Last year ten acres seeded with two and a half bushels of seed and cultivated as above yielded 13 heavy loads of air-dried sheaves. The stubble left provided some picking for stock and held considerable snow and prevented possibility of soil drifting, this latter a very important advantage over the bare fallow.—Harold Smith, Mountain-side, Man.

Minnesota State Flour Mill

Continued from Page 8

tests conducted in a manner and on a scale which makes the evidence thoroughly acceptable. In the case of milling tests these can properly be made only with adequate, large scale facilities. Aside from the first cost of the plant and the first few months of operation, during which time the policies and practices of the plant were being developed, the expense of operating it has been very nominal, and this can doubtless continue to be the case for an indefinite period. With the splendid co-operation of the State Board of Control which has been accorded the mill, the expense of merchandizing the products drops to such a low level as to counter-balance the increased costs per unit of production in a small plant of this size. The arrangements thus effected for operating this state mill appear to be as nearly

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF TESTS, 1922 CROP SPRING WHEAT SAMPLES AVERAGED BY GRADES

	No. 1 Dark Northern	No. 1 Northern	No. 2 Dark Northern	No. 2 Northern	No. 3 Dark Northern	All Samples 1922	All Samples 1921
Number of samples	37	5	12	2	5	61	52
Gross weight of cars, pounds	84,068	83,143	73,781	75,060	80,678	81,396	78,011
Weight per bushel, pounds	59.6	60.1	58.5	57.8	58.7	58.9	54.3
Dockage, per cent.	3.41	4.0	5.16	1.50	4.20	3.82	3.31
Total screenings, per cent.	5.06	5.54	6.95	3.89	6.14	5.53	5.44
Moisture in wheat before tempering, per cent.	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.89	12.64
Moisture in wheat after tempering, per cent.	15.5	15.6	15.46	15.1	15.2	15.49	15.15
Yield of products calculated to basis of original moisture content of wheat:							
Straight flour, per cent.	73.80	74.65	72.45	70.93	71.02	73.59	70.69
Total feeds, per cent.	28.12	27.53	29.27	30.15	31.47	28.50	29.66
Total products, per cent.	101.90	102.18	101.72	101.09	101.55	101.85	100.25
Value of products from bushel of wheat:							
Straight flour, per cent.	\$1.377	\$1.394	\$1.352	\$1.324	\$1.326	\$1.368	\$1.453
Total feeds, per cent.	0.210	0.205	0.219	0.225	0.227	0.213	0.184
Total products, per cent.	1.587	1.599	1.571	1.549	1.552	1.581	1.637
Wheat protein (N x 5.7):							
Wheat, per cent.	11.75	11.66	11.63	10.90	11.48	11.67	13.06
Flour, per cent.	11.01	11.14	10.84	10.52	10.88	10.95	12.35
Baking test of flour:							
Absorption, per cent.	55.2	53.7	55.6	55.3	55.0	55.2	55.1
Loaf volume, cc	1,993	2,049	1,969	2,010	1,910	1,988	2,05
Color score	97.4	96.2	96.8	96.5	97.0	97.1	97.9
Texture scorer	99.0	98.6	98.3	98.5	98.8	98.8	99.1

ideal as can be developed, and since the results of such work become cumulative in value with the lapse of time and the cost of experimentation on the other hand becomes progressively less, it follows that such an experimental mill is increasingly valuable as an asset to the wheat growers of the northwestern states as time goes on.

Grain Enquiry Commission

Questions with regard to the cost of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission were asked in the House of Commons by J. T. Shaw, member for Calgary West, and answered on March 20 by Hon. T. A. Low. The questions and answers, as recorded in Hansard were as follows:

1. What has been the cost of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission up to the 1st of March, 1924?
2. What are the names of the officers and

employees who have been engaged in the work of the said commission, and what salaries are paid to each?

3. Were any tenders invited or received in connection with the reporting and stenographic services necessary to the work of the said commission?

4. If so, from whom were such tenders received, and what was the tender price of each?

Hon. Mr. Low:

1. \$105,586.78.

2.

Salary per Diem.

W. F. A. Turgeon, chairman Nil

D. A. McGibbon, commissioner \$25

W. J. Rutherford, commissioner 25

J. G. Scott, commissioner 25

R. J. Deachman, secretary 15

The chairman receives his actual living and transportation expenses. The other members of the Commission and the secretary receive a per diem allowance of \$15, and their actual transportation expenses.

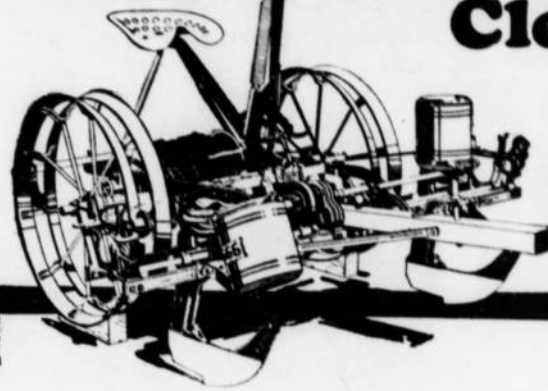
The employees of the Commission are:

	Salary per Diem.	Living Allowance.
D'Arcy Scott, chief counsel, to Sept. 16	\$100	\$15
From Sept. 16 to Oct. 3.	50	15
S. B. Woods, senior counsel (from Oct. 4) preparation work	75	15
During sittings of committee	100	15
J. F. Fisher, junior counsel, to Sept. 15	75	15
From Sept. 16	50	15
D. D. Young, technical adviser	25	15
R. A. Thompson, technical adviser (milling)	25	15
Michael Scott, secretary to counsel (to Oct. 3)	4	6
J. Howe, reporter-in-chief (and 30c a folio for ten copies.)	5	6
L. E. Cross, stenographer..	5	6
3. No.		
4. Answered by No. 3.		

Supply versus Demand

We hear a lot these days of supply and demand. Generally the former exceeds the latter, and with this condition of affairs it offers no opportunity of making sales. It is, therefore, very pleasing to get letters like the one below, telling that Guide "Little Classified Ads." bring a demand three times in excess of the supply. Here's what H. Conolly, Flaxcombe, Sask., says:

Drops! Corn With Clock-Like Precision



Planting fewer kernels per hill than the soil will sustain results in a lower yield than could be obtained with the same labor, from the same ground. Too many kernels results in poorly-developed ears—in either case, you lose money. You get the biggest yield of well-developed corn by putting exactly the desired number in each hill.

JOHN DEERE

No. 999 Corn Planter

The Accurate, "Natural Drop" Planter

The No. 999 plants the seed with clock-like precision. It has Natural Cell-Fill, edge-delivery seed plates—and sloping hopper bottom—the seeding mechanism that gives the highest degree of accuracy, year after year, ever obtained in a corn planter.

The John Deere variable-drop device—a great feature—enables you instantly to change the drop to two, three or four kernels per hill—always the number required.

Change from hilling to drilling, or back to hilling, is also made instantly by means of a foot lever. Any one of nine drilling distances can be secured without changing seed plates. The No. 999

plants a great variety of seed, without changing cut-off.

The gears are entirely enclosed, as on an automobile—oil-tight—free from dust and dirt.

The runners are quick-detachable. Various style attachments are easily put on.

The underhung reel is in the most convenient location.

Attachments for planting peas or soy beans and for distributing any standard fertilizer can be furnished. Either, or both, can be used at the same time corn is being planted.

Your John Deere dealer will be glad to have you call and see why this planter has been termed the accurate planter.

Write us for free booklet describing the John Deere No. 999 Corn Planter. Address: John Deere Plow Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and ask for Booklet PD—410.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Stifel's Indigo Cloth

Standard for over 75 years

The white won't weaken

MADE IN U.S.A.

ASK YOUR DEALER

If you want long wear and good looks in your Overalls, Shirts, One-Piece Garments and Women's Dresses, look for the Stifel Boot Shaped Trade Mark stamped on the back of the cloth. Insist on work clothes made of Stifel's Indigo Cloth.

J. L. STIFEL & SONS

Indigo Dyers and Printers

Wheeling, W. Va.



The Distinctive Flavor of "SALADA"

TEA

H401

has won it millions of users.
Try it today and know why.

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

is one of those pure food products that is so good and popular that it is known and used from one end of Canada to the other.

"Crown Brand," the original Corn Syrup, is the favorite because of its flavour and unquestioned quality.

Accept no substitutes.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

3

It is a Fair Assumption that Better Crops must follow Better Seeds

provided all conditions are favorable.

The grade of a Stock is an index of its potential worth.

Sow Steele, Briggs' Selected, Tested and Graded Seeds and Protect Yourself

ORDER EARLY

	Per 100 lbs.
BROME—"Lion" Brand, High Test, No. 1	\$13.50
"Beaver" Brand, No. 2	12.00
WESTERN RYE—"Lion" Brand, High Test, No. 1	9.00
"Beaver" Brand, No. 2	8.50
BROME AND WESTERN RYE, No. 2	10.50
TIMOTHY—"Beaver" Brand, No. 1	14.00
"Ermine" Brand, No. 2	13.00
(No. 1 purity)	
SUDAN GRASS—"The New Millet," No. 1	14.00
MILLET—Siberian, No. 2	5.00
Hungarian, No. 1	5.75
Common, No. 1	5.50
Hog, No. 1	5.00
Early Fortune, No. 1	4.50
Japanese, No. 1	6.00
SWEET CLOVER—White Blossom, No. 1	15.00
Yellow Blossom, No. 1	18.00
Arctic, No. 1	16.00
ALFALFA—Common, No. 1	24.00
Turkistan Imported, No. 1	29.00
Variegated, No. 1	30.00
Selected Grimm, No. 1	45.00
Grimm Registered	60.00
SUNFLOWER SEED—Mammoth Russian	
No. 1	10.00
Manchurian, No. 1, Ex. Regina	11.00
Manchurian, No. 1, Ex. Winnipeg	12.00
SORGHUM—Early Amber Sugar Cane, No. 1	6.50
Kaffir Corn, No. 1	5.00
WHEAT—Marquis, Registered, second generation, bag free, per bag	3.50
Marquis, G.F.R., No. 1, per 30 bus. lots, per bus.	1.50
Red Fife, Dr. Saunders', No. 1, per bus.	1.45
30 bus. lots, per bus.	1.50
30 bus. lots, per bus.	1.45

WHEAT—Acme, an amber-colored Durum wheat, selected from Kubanka, by Prof. Manley Champlin, big yielder, good quality and rust resistant, per bus.	\$2.25
30 bus. lots, per bus.	2.10
OATS—Banner, Registered, Second Generation, bag free, per bag of 3 bushels	3.25
Banner, Selected, No. 1, per bus.	.80
30 bushel lots, per bushel	.75
Victory, Selected, No. 1, per bus.	.80
30 bushel lots, per bushel	.75
Alsman, No. 1, per bushel	.75
30 bushel lots, per bushel	.80
"New Early White Cross"—This new variety is a selection from a cross between "Big Four" and "Sixty-Day." Finest early Oat we know of, similar to the American Banner but earlier by about ten days, No. 1, per bag of 3 bushels, bag included, per bushel	1.50
CORN—North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, grown, finest quality, perfectly cured, in four bushel lots	
Northwestern Dent, No. 1	3.00
Minnesota 13, No. 1	2.90
Gehu, No. 1	2.90
North Dakota, White Flint, No. 1	2.90
Improved Squaw, No. 1	3.40
Yellow Fodder, No. 1	1.50
(Smaller quantities 10c a bushel more)	
FLAX—Wilt-Resistant, No. 52, No. 1	3.30
Premont, No. 25, No. 1	3.30
Common, No. 1	3.10
RYE—Spring, No. 1, Ex. Regina	1.30
Spring, No. 2, Ex. Winnipeg	1.15
PEAS—Canada Field, No. 1	3.30
(Above prices are in 10 bushel lots, smaller quantities 10c per bushel more)	

Above prices are bags extra except where noted. Brome and Western Rye Grass are put up in jute bags, 30c; Clovers and Alfalfa, in cottons, 50c; all other varieties in jute at 20c each.

SERVICE

Regina and Winnipeg are ideally located for quick distribution purposes—our offices and warehouses at both points are fully staffed and ready and willing at all times to serve promptly.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE—FREE ON REQUEST

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited

Canada's Greatest Seed House

REGINA AND WINNIPEG

Manitoba Cow-Testing Competition

The keeping of records of individual cow's production has been practiced on some Manitoba farms for a number of years. Some have used the information obtained intelligently, and have succeeded in building up much higher-producing herds than they had at the start. In their work they eliminated poor milkers, and raised heifers from the highest producers. By these means they reduced the cost of production to a considerable extent, in saving labor and time, by keeping fewer cows, but getting higher returns from each cow.

With the object in view of encouraging the keeping of more profitable dairy stock, discovering economical producers from which to raise heifers, and finding the highest butter-fat-producing cow in Manitoba, tested under this plan, a competition for keeping herd records was organized during the fall of 1922. This competition was under the supervision of the dairy commissioner and his staff in Manitoba, from January 1, 1923, to January 1, 1924. The prizes were donated by concerns interested in the development of the dairy industry in Western Canada. These were as follows:

The De Laval Co. Ltd., Winnipeg; Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon; Canadian Packing Co., Winnipeg; City Dairy Co., Winnipeg; Crescent Pure Milk Co., Winnipeg; Dominion Produce Co., Winnipeg; Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Winnipeg.

The prizes were awarded on the basis of the average butter-fat production per cow in the herd, during the time, lasting from six to twelve months. Herds having five or more cows were eligible to take part in the competition. The awards are given on the basis of figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

The plan followed was that each competitor provided his own spring balance scale, sample bottles, dipper and bottle-box. He took weights and samples on three days in each month, such as 5, 15, and 25, and delivered the record sheets and samples to the testing centre at the end of each month. The dairy branch supplied the record forms, labels and preservative tablets, and in a few cases tested the samples, which were forwarded to the office prepaid. One of the rules was that herds owned by government institutions were eligible to compete but not eligible to receive prizes.

Entrants were divided into three classes. Class 1 was limited to boys and girls under 20 years of age. There were four competitors with a total of 50 cows. The herd average was 4,260 lbs. milk and 158.7 lbs. fat. First prize was won by the boys at St. Joseph's Orphanage, Otterburne, whose herd of 19 cows averaged 6,203 lbs. milk and 217.5 lbs. of fat.

Class 2 was for herds owned by dairymen in the province of Manitoba. Twenty-two herds started. Five failed to test the required length of time. Four others were government herds not eligible for prizes. In the remaining 13 herds there were 111 cows with an average production of 4,629 lbs. milk and 166.7 lbs. fat. The winner of this class was T. S. Hargreaves, Shoal Lake, whose 10 cows averaged 8,984 lbs. milk and 312.5 lbs. fat. Mr. Hargreaves' best cow was the winner of Class 3. She produced 10,806 lbs. milk and 379.6 lbs. fat in 11 months.

Cow Stable Drainage

There is nothing I dread about the barn more than the soggy tail of a cow and the cleaning up of slush. It is not only disagreeable but also causes impure milk. Thinking that many are like myself, I've given you the illustration of a gutter that will remedy a great deal of barn troubles.

In most barns that have a gutter they are usually of a one-section type, sloping to one end. In this case the manure behind one cow will stop all the water above and all the rest of the cows will wallow their tails in it unless the gutter is filled with straw. Now, the benefit of a double gutter as in the illustration is that all the water drains from each cow to the section below, leaving it dry behind. Also, when you come to clean the barn

Steady Power with Plenty of Reserve

is what you need for profitable threshing. Not only when conditions are ideal, but when power is needed to meet the unexpected overloads, you will find every demand filled by the

Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

Steady, smooth, dependable power equal to that of the best steam engines and no stalling because of wet bundles or overfeeding.

Every user is a friend and booster. "I have one of your 20-42 Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractors with a 28-inch Red River Special Separator which I have run for three years. In all that time I have had no trouble of any kind. The Tractor runs as steady as steam."

J. E. Adam, Reynolds, N. D.

Letter after letter filled with praise from practical men are in our files.

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor burns kerosene economically and is a wonderful power plant for threshing, plowing, grading, shelling, sawing or other heavy belt or traction duty.

Write for Circulars

Nichols & Shepard Co.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stacks, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Tractor Engines.

Battle Creek, Michigan

\$24⁹⁵ Sent On TRIAL
Upward
American
CREAM
SEPARATOR

ASOLID PROPOSITION
to send well made, perfect
skimming separator for \$24.95.
Skims warm or cold milk. Makes
heavy or light cream. Different
from picture, which shows large
capacity, easy running New L. S.
Model. See our easy
Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from
Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont.
and St. John's, N. B. Whether dairy
is large or small, write for handsome
free catalog and easy payment plan.

Write to
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 3210, Bainbridge, N.Y.

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
offers for sale approximately 8,000,000 acres of
Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing
purposes for three or five-year periods, at
reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared
to receive applications for Wood Permits. Coal
Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually
needed for development. For full terms and particu-
lars apply to Land Commissioner, Dept. of Lands,
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SPAVIN

For bone spavin, bog spavin, thoroughpin or other diseases of the hock (symptoms and treatment explained in direction book with every bottle) Gombault's Caustic Balsam is the reliable remedy to use.

Unequalled for most horse ailments. Supersedes firing and cautery. \$1.50 per bottle at your druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for humans, too. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

WATCH YOUR HORSES' HOCKS AND KNEES

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

MASSEY-HARRIS

CREAM SEPARATOR

The Closest Skimmer on the Market.

Easy to Fill
Easy to Turn
Easy to Clean

See it at the local Agency

Pays for itself in the Cream it Saves

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Limited

Established 1847
Working Franchise Regions: Saskatchewan, South Central, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, etc. Agents Everywhere

Every Day You Need

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

**TO AID IN KEEPING
All Livestock and Poultry Healthy**

**Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and
common skin troubles.**

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

- No. 151—**FARM SANITATION.** Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
- No. 157—**DOG BOOKLET.** Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.
- No. 160—**HOG BOOKLET.** Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.
- No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS.** Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at All Drug Stores.

**ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
Parke, Davis & Co.**

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



Over 600 Miles

JUST think of it! The horses cured with **Save-the-Horse**, if lined up side by side would span three states the size of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa together. For 30 years **SAVE-THI-HORSE** has **CURED WHILE EARNING** Over \$80,000 satisfied users. Testify to its amazing cure of Spavin, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, or—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon disease. You take no risk. Our signed **MONEY-BACK-GUARANTEE** is a contract to positively cure. **FREE** 96-page **Save-the-Horse BOOK**—to locate, understand and treat over 60 kinds of lameness, also expert veterinary advice and sample guarantees—all **FREE**; **WRITE TODAY**. (Made in Canada) **Troy Chemical Co., 517 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont.** At Druggists and Dealers with Signed Contract or sent prepaid.

DON'T DO THIS TRY THE WATCH TEST

Can You Hear?

Place watch to ear then draw away. You should hear tick at 56 inches. Does a ringing in your ears prevent your proper hearing?

LEONARD EAR OIL relieves both Head Noises and Deafness. Just rub it back of ears and insert in nostrils. Price \$1.25 For Sale Everywhere.

Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request.

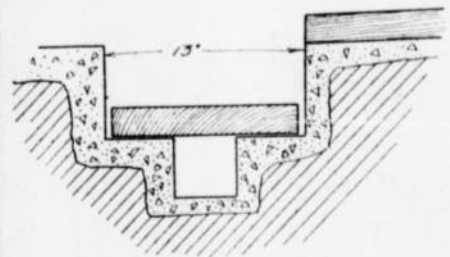
A. O. LEONARD, Inc.
70 5th Ave.
New York

the manure is firm and dry so that it can be handled easily.

Regarding the building of the gutter, it is not my purpose to limit one to dimensions, but rather to give the principle, although if one would make it similar to my description I'm sure he would not go far wrong.

Dig your ditch to the depth of the width of a couple of 2x8's to be used as forms. Then for the bottom form use two of the planks parted by an inch-board which will leave the gutter about 4½ inches wide. After the cement is filled in behind, corrugate the surface on which the plank of the illustration is to lie to help the water to drain away. The bottom gutter will then be ready to have the second form set on top of it. Make the top gutter 13 inches in width. After the forms have been removed fill in a layer of cement in the bottom of the lower gutter. Be sure to build both gutters absolutely level and let the water drain off by gravitation. When the gutter is finished it is ready for 12-inch planks to be laid in the bottom which occasionally can be shaken when they don't drain well, and raised to clean the bottom gutter a couple of times a year or whenever needed.

"Where will the water drain?" will naturally be asked by many, and many will suggest digging a cesspool which will be a big mistake, because all your work will amount to nothing. Dig a hole at an end, side or anywhere where it can be emptied easily, about 2x2½ and 3 feet deep. This is plenty large enough for a herd of 25 cows, because the gutter holds a great deal. Make it a habit to dip it out regularly in winter, and when it does not freeze let it drain



Cross-section of stable drain

wherever you want it to go. Manure or water is not too bad to handle alone, but when it's mixed—well, ask others' opinion.

By making this you'll save work and time, not only that but it will make dairy work more agreeable.—Oscar Johnsrud, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Steers Paid Well

Winter cattle feeding looks like a winning game to L. A. Bradley, of Oakland, Man., after his exceptional experience this past winter. Mr. Bradley purchased 28 steers out of the cattle pool on October 30 last. These cattle were fed all winter by Mr. Bradley, and 20 of them were returned to the pool for sale on April 3. Taking the average weight of the 28 head as the basis, the total weight of the 20 cattle returned was 19,600 lbs on the date of purchase last fall. Mr. Bradley paid \$4.35 per cwt. for the entire load, or a total of \$852.60 for the 20 steers marketed recently. The cattle were on feed 155 days, and the total weight of the 20 marketed was 23,590 lbs. The total gain was 3,990 lbs., or an average gain per steer of, approximately, 200 lbs., and an average gain per steer per day of 1.29 lbs.

Five of the steers, weighing a total of 5,750 lbs., were sold at 6c per lb., and the remaining 15, weighing 17,840, made 7c per lb., the 20 steers realizing a total of \$1,593.80. By deducting the purchase price from that amount it will be seen that the total return for feed, labor and incidental expense was \$741.20, or a total gross return per steer of \$37.06. While figures are not available to show the actual cost of feeding these cattle, it is estimated that the feed and freight costs, together with the selling commission, would not exceed \$25 per steer, which would leave a net profit of \$12 per steer, made in five months.



LET the lightning flash — let the thunder roll! What do I care? Not the fraction of a particle. Just run a cable from each corner of the roof into the moist ground, according to the Fire Marshal's regulation, and Mr. Lightning slides down those wires into the ground and loses himself. He can't even singe me!

For your own protection, fill in, cut out and mail the coupon below.

Yours forever,

George Two-by-Two

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED.
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Please send me, free of charge, an estimate showing the cost of roofing and siding for a building of the dimensions indicated by rough sketch attached.

Name

Address

Fill in and mail this coupon **cut** and attach a rough sketch showing dimensions of your building.

G.G.

Save Fuel in Cooking



The illustration shows an interesting test you should try in your own kitchen. It proves the superiority of good enameled ware for cooking purposes. Take an **SMP Enameled Ware Sauce Pan**, and a sauce pan of equal size made of aluminum, tin or other metal. Into each pour a quart of cold water. Set both sauce pans over the fire. The water in the **SMP Enameled Ware Sauce Pan** will be boiling merrily in about five minutes, while the water in the all-metal sauce pan will come to the boil in about eight minutes—three minutes longer. Save fuel in cooking. Use

SMP Enameled WARE

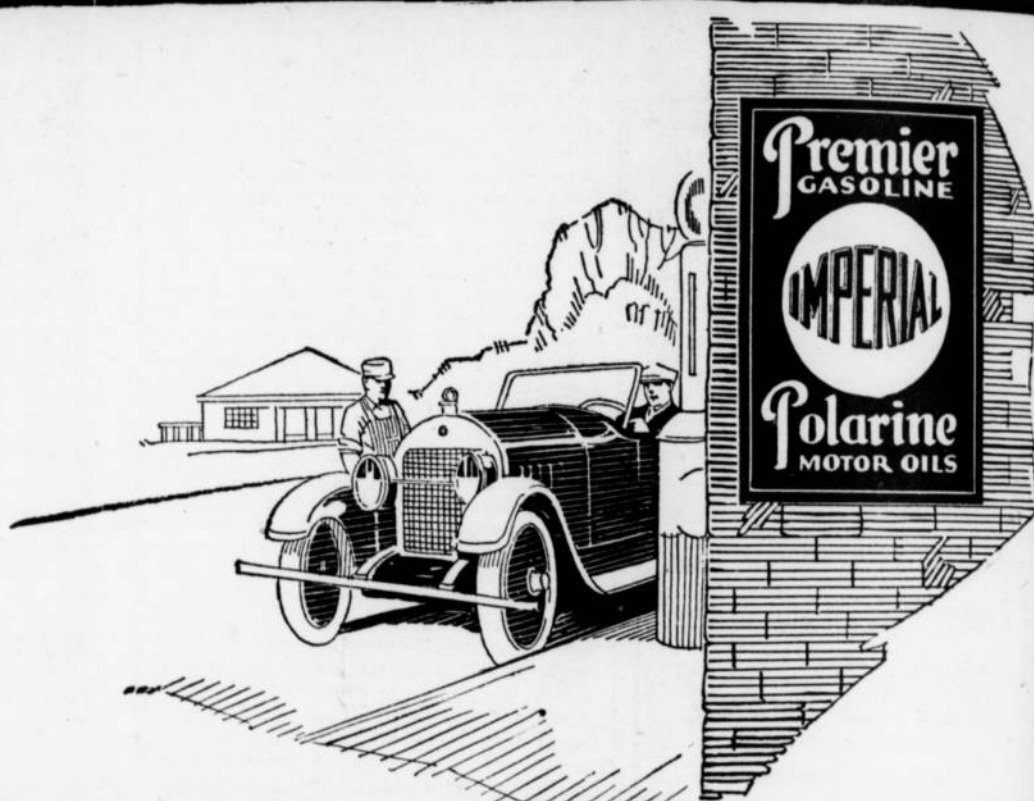
"A Face of Porcelain and a Heart of Steel"

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY



Look for this Trade Mark



The Sign of Good Service and Good Products

In every town and village of Canada—and along every countryside in the Dominion—the Imperial Red Ball Sign typifies service that is always “on the job” and products that are always “up to the mark.”

Whether you require fuel for your automobile or tractor; or lubricants for these and your many other farm machines, you will find the Imperial line complete and the name a guarantee of high quality and reasonable price.

No matter where you live, there is an Imperial Station or dealer located nearby. Always feel free to consult the Imperial Oil Man for advice regarding our products and their uses.

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USES

IMPERIAL PREMIER GASOLINE
IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL
IMPERIAL POLARINE MOTOR OILS
AND TRANSMISSION LUBRICANTS
IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE
IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL

IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL GRANITE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL CASTOR MACHINE OILS
IMPERIAL ATLANTIC RED OIL
IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL
IMPERIAL CREAM SEPARATOR OIL
IMPERIAL EUREKA HARNESS OIL
IMPERIAL MICA AXLE GREASE

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



You get long hours and steady service from your tractor, when it is powered with Imperial Rovalite Coal Oil and lubricated with Imperial Polarine.



Wheels turn easier and loads seem lighter with Imperial Mica Axle Grease, which forms a smooth, heat-resisting surface on axle spindles.



A car takes new shine and lustre after an application of Imperial Loco Liquid Gloss—an unexcelled preservative and polish for all highly finished surfaces.

More than 1300 Bulk Distributing Stations and thousands of dealers are entrusted with the responsibility of serving Canadian farmers with adequate supplies at all seasons. Ask the Imperial Oil Man for advice regarding our products and their uses.



A Health Secret

It is frequently claimed by physicians that nine-tenths of all human ills may be traced to neglect to keep the bowels regular and the liver and kidneys active.

The result is an accumulation of poisons in the system which cause pains and aches and give rise to such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, Bright's disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the ideal regulators of these vital organs because they act directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and ensure a thorough cleansing of the system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has been increased to 85 cents, the box now contains 85 pills instead of 25 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is 60 cents a box of 60 pills, instead of 50 cents a box of 50 pills. Edmanson, Bates & Co. Ltd., Toronto.



Strawberries and Raspberries

When the strawberry plants arrive from the nursery they will be usually tied up in little bundles. Cut the string and soak the plants in water for a couple of hours and they are ready for planting. If the ground is not ready for planting immediately, dig a little trench about six inches deep, somewhere in a shady place, and put the plants in it spread out side by side, pack the earth in solidly against the roots but don't cover the crown. Water them and throw a gunny sack over them. They will keep in this way for several days until you have the ground ready for planting. When you lift them out of the trench, if there are any of the plants with the roots black, they are dead and not worth planting, and there will generally be some loss in any shipment of strawberry plants.

Any good garden soil is suitable for planting strawberries, but no fresh manure should be allowed to come in direct touch with plants. Press the shovel or spade straight down into the ground for six inches and draw it to you, set the strawberry plant down in the hole, spread out the roots with the fingers into a fan shape, lift out the shovel and press the earth firm against the roots.

After the strawberries have been planted it is well to water them, as the strawberry is a plant requiring considerable water. One thing requiring special care in setting out strawberry plants is to set them at the right depth. Be sure that the roots are entirely covered with earth, but that no earth covers the crown of the plant. If any of the roots are exposed the plant will dry out, and if the crown is covered with earth it will smother. The most important thing about planting is to plant at the right depth and to have the earth firmly pressed against the roots.

Strawberries should be set out in rows about three feet apart and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. They need good cultivation, entire freedom from weeds and an earth mulch around them. In extremely dry weather they should be watered occasionally in the evening. As the vines begin to grow they should be drawn in so that the row will be not more than 15 or 18 inches wide and pretty soon the row will be solid full of plants. As soon as the ground is frozen hard in the fall it is well to cover the plants with clean hay or straw or corn stalks, about four or five inches deep. This may be raked off gradually in the spring. It helps to give winter protection and also protection against the early spring frosts.

In planting raspberries, follow practically the same instructions as for planting strawberries. If you are setting out only a small number of raspberry canes, it is probably better to dig a little larger hole and spread the roots out a little more and tramp the earth in as in planting a tree, otherwise the planting is the same as strawberries. Give the raspberries good cultivation and water them at night occasionally during very dry weather. When you water them give them a good drenching and not a little sprinkling frequently. All old canes should be cut out each fall or spring.

Treating Seed Potatoes

Continued from Page 10

to one and a half hours the first time the solution is used. The solution can be used for four lots of potatoes. However, the length of time for treating should be increased ten minutes after each lot has been treated. After four lots of potatoes have been treated in one batch of solution it should be discarded. The solution should be handled carefully at all times as it is a deadly internal poison. Externally there is no danger from it insofar as the handling of the potatoes in the solution is concerned.

The method of preparation for corn which appears to give the best results is at Indian Head, that of manuring and plowing the ground the preceding fall. This gives an increased yield over spring plowing. The spring growth of weeds can then be killed by cultivation before the corn is sown, and the harrowing just after the corn is up will also destroy a large number of weeds.



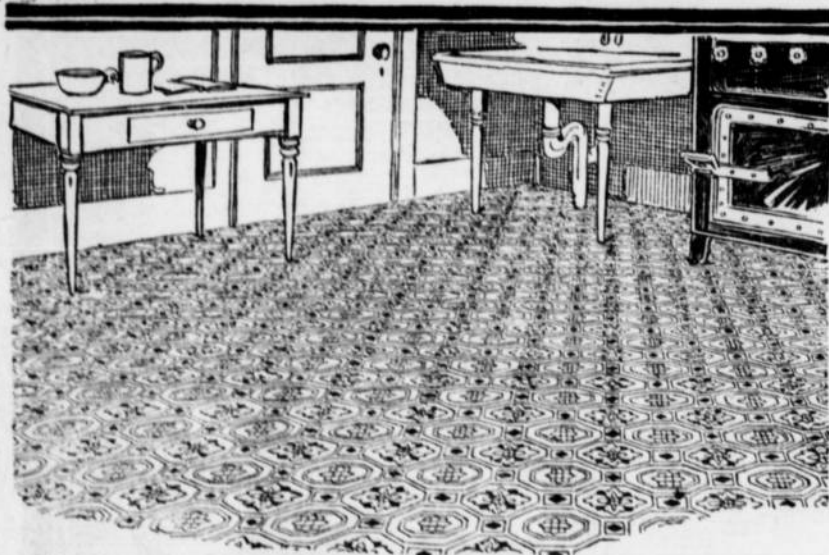
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Silvergrey

Continued from Page 7

caution in its eagerness to gather the milky beechnuts which had fallen during the night. This time the fox's aim was surer. There was a flash, a snap, and with at least a portion of a dinner in his jaws, the hunter leaped into the friendly darkness of a jam-pile and quickly devoured his kill.

Almost immediately he issued forth again and resumed his hunting. He crossed the swale and entered the timbered ridge which overlooked the flashing creek. This was new territory to him, so he advanced cautiously to the very edge of the grove and peered down into the valley.

Far below, at the forks of the creek, he saw a strange looking pile of logs, from the peak of which a narrow ribbon of mist ascended until lost among the trees. As he watched it, from the pile came two creatures he had never seen before. The sight of them stirred him strangely. He was angry and afraid; but, above all, he was curious.

Tensely alert, he watched those queer things move off side by side into the valley-timber.

Then he did a curious thing. He threw back his head and laughed voicelessly. With lolling tongue and eyes dancing roguishly, he loped straight down the hill towards the pile of logs from which ascended the ribbon of mist.

Trapper Joe Labuc, returning from his line of traps late in the afternoon, pausing as was his custom beside the log enclosure to count his prize chickens, swore softly in anger and wonder. It had happened then, the thing his friends had warned him would happen, when against their advice he had brought a number of chickens to his cabin in the forest. He had been told that owls, foxes and hawks, would quickly deprive him of his property. But Joe, loving chickens for their cheerful company and doting on fresh eggs, had simply shrugged away advice and had his own way. From early summer until now he had been able to keep his little flock intact; but this morning, while he and his dog were absent, some animal more venturesome than the others had come, and in broad daylight had deliberately annexed the proud cock of the family.

"By Gar!" Joe addressed his dog. "What you t'ink of dat, eh?"

The hound put his nose to the ground and immediately became active.

"Sacre!" muttered the man, watching him, "eet is fox, den? Beeg one I guesso," bending closely to scrutinize a paw-print on the thin covering of snow on the ground.

The dog lifted his head and bayed.

"Fresh too, Ba gosh! She no fear moch, dat beeg feller."

Joe threw down the bunch of traps he carried, and lowered his rifle from his shoulder to the hollow of his arm. He followed the excited dog into the valley and, after some difficulty, succeeded in bringing him to heel.

"What for you yap an' put dat fox on guard, you dam fool!" he scolded. "Jes' you leev' heem to me; I feex dat feller pretty qeek. Tonight I set trap for heem an' put out de poison. Look you, Jeem, dat feller he beeg as wolf, a damsight. Now den—"

He stopped short, gazing fixedly at the top of the log pen. Then he leaned forward and examined closely a few long glistening hairs which had caught in the rough bark of a log.

"Silver fox," he panted. "By gar! silver fox fer sure, and' wort more two t'ousan' dollar."

He laughed and threw his cap into the air. "You hear dat, Jeem? A silver fox he is, an' he come right on to our door. By gollies, but we're lucky to lose one leetle rooster lak dat. I guess. Dat beauty he come back ver' soon mebbe, an' den he's hide be tack' on dat door."

He caught up his traps and whistling gayly went into the cabin, the hound following whining and protesting against being taken from the fresh track he longed to follow.

All that afternoon until the shadows of early twilight fell, Labuc was busy setting his traps and putting out poison

for the much desired Silvergrey. Had he but known it—and being a good trapper, he should have known it,—he might have saved himself this trouble. For high on a sun-kissed knoll from behind a sheltering screen of wild thimble berries, a pair of curious eyes were watching the trapper's every movement. Silvergrey, having fed heartily on sweet chicken had come forth from his burrow again to watch and, if possible, learn more of his strange neighbors. In both man and dog he sensed a danger to be avoided, but his curiosity held him to the spot.

Not until the snow clouds darkened the golden splashes of the bramble, and little pellets of ice began to patter on the sere brier-leaves, did the watcher rise and creep back into the friendly shelter of the forest.

Next morning Labuc found his traps sprung and the baits gone. The poi-

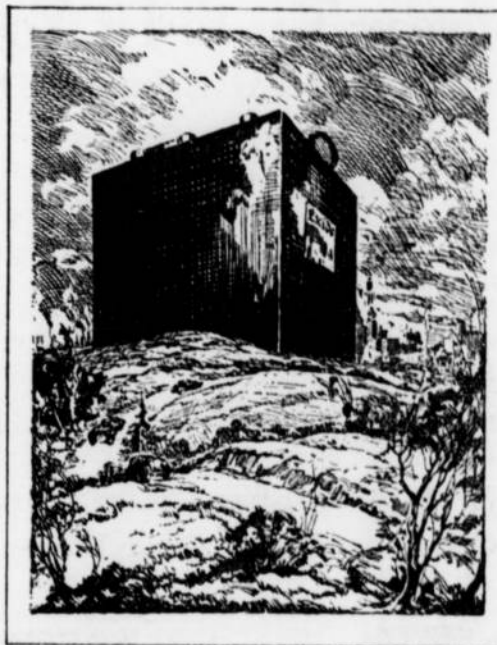
soned meat which he had placed so skilfully along the creek shore had not been touched, but another of his prized hens was missing.

That night close beside his cabin window, eyes on his chicken-pen and rifle across his knees, the trapper watched the long hours through. But the fox did not come. Neither did he come the next night or on the days and nights which followed.

And this was because the big silvergrey, obeying the voice which counselled, had slipped away across frost-held marshlands and ice-fettered bay to the lone point of pine forest miles distant from the trapper's ground.

There he was finding life good, full of new wonders and riddles worth the solving. He loved the blue-green gloom of the pine woods, its resinous scents, the moaning music of the wind through the tall trees which held their

green, lipping needles throughout the cold season. Here food was abundant, his own for the taking; partridges that coveyed below the low-hanging spruce and beavies of sweet-fleshed quail that cut thin lines across the snow patch as they fed on the seeds of wilted ragweed. True, in this new spot were other hunters besides himself, some of them stronger than he, perhaps, but none of them possessing his cunning and wisdom. None of them contested with him his right of supremacy. He was king of the pine point. The lynx slipped snarling from his path; the wild cat retreated before him hissing and afraid; even his own red kindred fled before his advance. It is doubtful if the beautiful Silvergrey so much as questioned the reason of all this, any more than those denizens which feared the shimmering sparkle of his coat questioned the reason of their terror.



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GOOD YEAR

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Only once during the long winter did he cross to the mainland. It was on a night of biting frost with a full moon flooding the ice-clad bay and the pine woods locked in frozen silence. He had crept to the dead rushlands that hemmed the bay, and with long nose pointed at the calling disc of light, sent a heart-hungry cry out on the stillness.

Far across the blue-white ice-fields, as if in answer to his challenge, had come faintly to his ears another cry, a low mellow note that made his wild heart quicken, his neck-ruff stiffen, and brought to him the memory of another night when he had fled before the baying of the trapper's hound.

Two hours later he climbed the hill that overlooked the valley of the mainland. Dark against the sinking moon he saw again that pile of logs with its wispy ribbon of smoke rising straight between the trees. And, as once before, he opened his mouth and laughed down voicelessly at that menacing shadow. Then, with muscles taut and brush low, he crept down into the valley.

When Joe Labuc, bucket in hand, went out to the spring in the early hours of morning, he saw something which made his breath come fast and his sharp black eyes open wide. Silhouetted against the dark wall of forest, on a small hillock not more than one hundred yards away, stood a silver grey fox such as no trapper of that forest had ever glimpsed before. Its coat, scintillating and glowing like silver, was a glorious thing to behold; its magnificent brush held all the lights of stars and misty moonlight. Erect it stood, forefeet braced, calmly gazing down upon the man who would gladly have given his winter's catch of furs to but feel the smooth barrel of a rifle within his hands.

"Saere!" murmured the trapper.

"Dat fox's pelt eet is wort t'ousan's of dollar!"

Deliberately, unhurriedly, although he was shaking from excitement, he backed towards the cabin.

When, rifle in hand, he reappeared—the fox had vanished.

Muttering excitedly to himself, the trapper went to the button-wood kennel behind the cabin and unchained his hound. This time he would not make the mistake of setting traps and placing poison. He intended to follow that silvergrey fox until he "holed him up." Then the great prize would be his. "I will be soon wealthy man, me," he laughed as he led the dog to the little hill, and watched him straighten out to scent.

The silvergrey had sought out his old position among the thimble-berry bushes. From there, he watched man and dog take his trail, heard with strange alarm the man shout and the hound voice his mellow joy of the chase. They were close upon him before he moved; then he leaped low-down and sideways to the crotch of a wind-thrown tree. It was a long leap. Silvergrey crept along the trunk and leaped again to another sloping beech. Here he crouched until man and dog had passed him by. He heard the whimpering complaint of the hound who had "lost scent," the trapper's voice in blasphemous disgust over losing the track, but he did not stir. Only with mouth wide open and tongue lolling, he laughed at their dismay. He saw them go back into the valley, saw them enter the cabin. Then he sprang down from his hiding place and loped swiftly away. He was going back to his beloved pine woods.

Spring burst suddenly upon his world one day, with soft sun-warmed breeze lipping the grey bay shores into mil-

lions of glittering rivulets Throughout the pine forest the snows sank soft and dead beneath the feet of the night-hunters. A warm, untiring rain turned the runways into gushing streams, which sang their way beneath shadowed archways to the waking marshlands. There came a lighter note in the pine's song, and into the world of his adoption came many wee live things which the Silvergrey had never seen there before. Gorgeous blackbirds with splashes of scarlet on their wings; shy, grey marsh-wrens that twittered quite fearlessly above his head; brown, low-flying shore birds whose cutting wings whistled weirdly as they flashed their course to marshy nest-bed.

Into Silvergrey's wild heart when the soft nights called him came a strange yearning; for the first time in his single year of life he knew the hunger for companionship. Often he voiced his complaint to the late moon. But although he often received an answer—there was never any timid she-fox waiting to touch noses with him in the thicket from whence had come the call.

So he hunted and killed to appease his hunger, hunted and killed long after his hunger was satisfied, and his beautiful brush dragged heavily behind him under its load of slush. There was within him at this period a desire to tear down and destroy. No live thing crossed his path unchallenged. His was the moon-flooded world of joy and plenty. In a sense, he was a despised, hated and feared alien, but he was satisfied.

When his red kindred leaped snarling from his path, the guard hairs along his spine lifted; but he let them go, either ignoring them completely or throwing after them a growl of derision. There was not one dog-fox on that pine-clad point but he would have slain without compunction, but the wisdom which was his by birthright

counselled against his carrying battle to any enemy. Never was he the aggressor. A general skilled in fighting tactics, his method was to weary his antagonist, receding, circling, and always laughing in puppyish joy at the other's impotence to close in and finish the battle. At times, like a flashing bolt, he would leap in, strike with an upward fling of his gleaming jaws, and be away again before his enemy could recover from his surprise at the unexpected.

Nature had endowed him with great strength, quick and cunning mind and a nature which was more mischief-loving than pugnacious. Full-fed himself he would steal the dinner from under the very nose of any other wild creature, and ignominiously retreat with it for the very joy of being pursued. Only when the pursuer was too persistent, or if he grew tired of the sport, would he select some spot with care and decoy the other on by tossing the stolen rabbit or partridge aloft and catching it. Whether or not he chastised the pursuer or allowed him to go scot free, depended a great deal upon the other animal's attitude. If he wanted fight, fight he would get. If, on the other hand, his manner was sufficiently apologetic to merit Silvergrey's consideration, he might be allowed to pick up what was rightfully his and make off with it.

By and by, the snows were all gone; the bay glimmered like a great silver disc beneath the bluest of skies. Slender green grasses were shooting upward from the dead rush clumps. Silvergrey now hunted the shores of the shallow ponds that nestled between the point and the bay. Often he dined on wild duck, afterwards, breaking the the blue-white eggs in the nest delicately and licking up their delicious contents.

When the night was late, and the swoon of silence gripped his world, he would creep from the tangle, and with lowered head and sharp ears erect, slip across to the strip of sward which stretched like a broad highway between the frowsy forest and the marsh. That same spirit of adventure which had called him forth from the den beneath the great elm, when he was just a clumsy puppy and brought upon him quick and sharp chastisement from his mother, was strong, would always be strong, within him. When the call came on dewy wind or whisper of leaf or stream, he was up and away to obey, a wild, scintillating thing, knowing no law save the law which was his heritage.

Here, gloriously alive, he would speed the moon-painted runway like a silvery arrow flashing between shadows, living and enjoying the sensation of allowing the muscles, forced under control through the slow walking hunt-hours of the night, full scope and freedom.

Never once had Silvergrey been disturbed as he raced the long track between marsh and forest. Crouched in the crotch of frowsy tree, the pale eyes of lynx or bob-cat might open drowsily of rushing feet; they to the patter of rushing feet; they might hiss their contempt for the thing whose coat flashed like a whisp of wind-driven snow beneath them; but never did they take it upon themselves to contest his right to the playground.

If the big owls roosting in the dead pines along that strip of sward saw him at his play, the only sign they gave was a mournful hoot of derision. To all wild things of marsh and wood, the silvergrey was a thing to be avoided. No where within the confines of the forest was there another like this daring thing with a fox's cunning, the strength of a lynx, and a coat as shimmering as the moonlight.

The big coon, who was master of the marsh ponds, was an exception. It is not the nature of the swamp coon to yield possession to any live thing. Ferocious in battle, utterly unfeeling and the possessor of marvelous strength and quickness, it is doubtful if there is any animal of his size who can vanquish him in fight. Fully one-third larger than his ring-tailed cousin, the wood-coon, he is a vicious force of fighting power, a warrior skilled in all tricks of the game. Whenever possible, he stages his battles in marsh or bog-lands. Invariably he drowns his opponent, thereby putting him out of his way forever.

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Late one night, Silvergrey while frogging along the marsh shallows, met this despot of the marsh-ponds for the first time. The big coon promptly charged him, and he leaped high over the aggressor's back. This left the coon between him and the shore. Behind him was soft; mucky ooze that sank beneath his feet. Silvergrey knew that this was not as it should be, that the snarling, advancing enemy was striving to force him backward. As he retreated a little further, giving ground watchfully, his hind feet found solid substance on a tuft of matted grass. Then like an arrow he sprang straight up and out.

The impact of his hurtling body sent the coon sprawling, and before he could regain his feet, the slender jaws of the interloper had clicked twice like the spring of a trap. The big coon, snarling and hissing, found his feet and leaped, but that snapping thing before him was as illusive as a moonbeam, ever drifting, leading him from the shallows towards the highland.

It was not the swamp coon's intention to give up the advantage of his own, springy, treacherous field. He was torn and bleeding from a dozen wounds, and not once had his fangs been able to fasten deep beneath the shining coat of the animal he had attacked. He had been terribly punished, but he was not beaten. He would have gone on with the fight until he was killed—but not on the solid land where the advantage lay with his enemy.

With a snarl he turned back and was lost in the rush-clumps. Silvergrey lay belly-down on the sand, and stretched his fore and hind legs far out. Then he rolled over and, leaping to his feet, loped into the timber.

As spring advanced he grew restless, taciturn. One glorious night as he sought his play-ground near the marshy shore he found the badly decomposed carcass of a fish. Here indeed was a prize! He carried it triumphantly out into the open, there to roll upon it and become intoxicated by its offensiveness—which, strangely, to his fox's heart, was delicious.

As he dropped it on the sand, he stiffened. A slender red fox had trotted from the hazel copse on the right, and now stood gazing at him curiously. As he watched her, not sure but that it was her intention to contest his right to the carrion fish, she came up to him and timidly raised her nose to his.

Silvergrey was fairly beside himself with joy. He whined, stretching his forelegs straight out before him like a playful puppy. She leaped in, shouldering him gently; then, side by side they raced up the long stretch of sward, heads bumping and teeth clicking together.

When they returned, they trotted demurely side by side. The Silvergrey picked up the fish and threw it before the she-fox on the sand. But she paid no attention to his offering. She glanced toward the forest and again touched his nose with her own, moving a few steps toward the timber.

Silvergrey opened his mouth and laughed. Then side by side the little red fox of the pine point and the silvery king of the uplands passed into the place of dense shadows.

The Manitoba Legislature

Continued from Page 9

from the province must procure an export permit. This change is made under an amendment to the Game Protection Act. Before such permit can be issued a full declaration must be made as the contents of the package to be shipped, and proof must be forthcoming that the royalty on the furs has been paid. The amendment also prohibits the fall trapping of muskrats.

Towards Uniformity

The movement towards uniformity of provincial legislation made some progress through the passing of an amendment to the Manitoba Life Insurance Act. This is a new up-to-date measure which will go into effect in all the provinces simultaneously on a date to be arranged. The bill was prepared by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada. An



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Winnipeg, Manitoba



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amendment to the Hail Insurance Act, makes mutual hail insurance companies subject to the regulations governing hail insurance policies.

Uniform conditions, to be adopted by all the provinces simultaneously, as in the case of the new life insurance act, were also enacted in respect to accident, sickness and automobile insurance policies.

The rate of taxation of unoccupied lands was reduced from two per cent. to one-half of one per cent. Loan and trust corporations are now required to make returns respecting their financial standing to the provincial secretary. Under an amendment to the War Relief Act, the onus is placed upon the ex-soldier to prove that he is entitled to the protection of the act, instead of upon the municipality to prove that he is not.

The Garnishment Act was amended increasing the exemption in the case of married men from \$40 to \$60, and reducing it in the case of single men from \$40 to \$30.

Several bills were introduced asking for the partition of municipalities on the score of an alleged unequal burden of taxation. The only measure to succeed was one to divide the municipality of East Kildonan. Some of the other bills will come before the legislative committee appointed to consider conditions in the suburban municipalities. This committee is headed by W. C. McKinnell, Rockwood. It will sit during the recess and report to the legislature at its next session.

St. Boniface School District

The school question, that ghost which lurks around the parliament building, was glimpsed during the acute controversy which arose over a bill to divide the school district of St. Boniface. Joseph Bernier, St. Boniface, stated if a minority in one school district was to be allowed to break off there could be no reason for refusing to allow minorities elsewhere to do the same. In the end it was decided to take a referendum of the whole St. Boniface district on the question of dividing, the line to be drawn by Chief Justice Mathers.

The Home for Incurables and the Old Folks Home, at Portage-la-Prairie, were united in one institution to be known as the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

In child welfare legislation, an important change was made. The administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act and all matters having to do with neglected and dependent children were

placed under one board to be known as the Child Welfare Board.

John Queen was successful with a bill which provides five years' imprisonment with hard labor for the mistreatment of children.

To secure continuity of maintenance for the Lord Selkirk highway, and the Trans-Canada highway from Winnipeg to Elkhorn, these roads were called trunk roads and placed under the Good Roads Board.

Church Union Bill

One of the most interesting discussions of the whole session was that before the Law Amendments Committee on the Church Union Bill. The arguments of the unionists and the anti-unionists were presented ably and forcefully by ministers and laymen and their counsel. Scottish history was delved into deeply, and the struggles of the covenanters vividly recalled. The legislature, however, took the view that it had only to respect property rights and was not concerned with doctrinal differences. The attorney-general expressed the opinion that the property clauses of the bill might have been more carefully drafted, but he looked to the Dominion commission to be appointed to consider property questions in all the provinces to mete out even-handed justice in this connection. The bill passed the House by a large majority.

Provincial Finance

Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, presented his first budget for a full fiscal year. Mr. Black's budget speech, by the way, has been printed in pamphlet form, and copies may be obtained upon application from the Treasury Department. It contains a very full review of provincial finances. The main 1923-24 estimates as presented amounted to \$10,844,640, or \$382,444 less than the 1922-23 estimates. They were, however, cut another \$21,000 by the legislature. The supplementary estimates amounted to \$230,777, as against \$264,800 for the preceding year. Supplementary estimates on capital account, not included in the above, totalled \$820,000. Of this \$500,000 was for the Liquor Control Commission, and \$300,000 for good roads.

Satisfaction was expressed by Mr. Black that the deficit for 1922-23 was only \$901,069, or \$250,000 less than anticipated in his last budget speech. From the Liquor Commission, Mr. Black estimates a net revenue to the province for the current year of \$350,000. However, it was contended in the House that on the strength of the business done during the first few months of operation the revenue for the year is likely to considerably exceed that sum. From the income tax Mr. Black expects to get \$500,000.

The Provincial Hydro

The government kept the legislature on tenterhooks for most of the session in regard to the future of the provincial hydro. In the end it announced its decision to continue this utility. This announcement was greeted by cheers, and was generally regarded as satisfactory. The view came to prevail that while the present sparseness of population militated against the success of the provincial hydro, it was bound to succeed in the future. Hon. W. R. Clubb, minister of public works, in announcing the government's decision, gave some interesting details as to the enormous success of the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission and also as to the probable great increase in the use of electrical power in the years to come. The physical value of the provincial system will be written down to something like its present actual value and the net operating deficit of \$233,000 for 1922-23 will be written off.

Resolutions of the Legislature

Several important resolutions were passed during the session. One, passed unanimously, asked the Dominion government to revise the customs and excise duties on wines and spirits to the rate prevailing in 1914. Another, also unanimous, urged upon the Ottawa authorities the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.

The outstanding resolution was one declaring that all avenues of negotiation for the handing over to Manitoba of its natural resources, having been explored and exhausted without success

More Mileage for Your Money

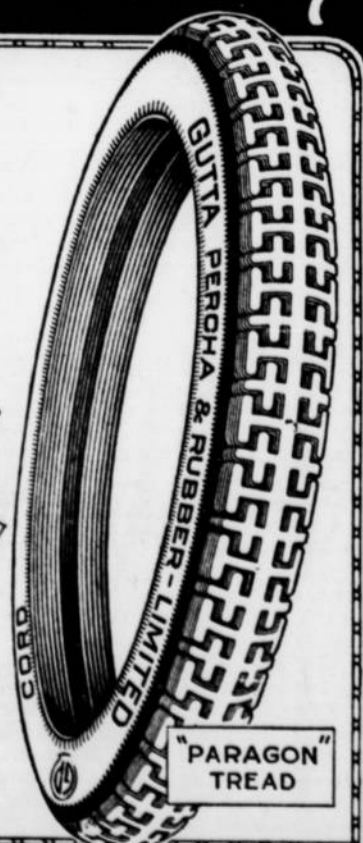
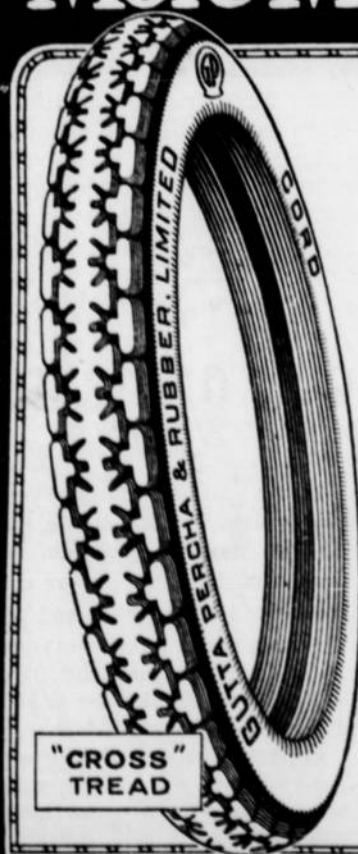
A driver might coddle a poor tire and get fair mileage but any driver will get good mileage from a "Gutta Percha" Tire

"GUTTA PERCHA"

CORD TIRES

"Quality all Through"

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited
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the question be now settled by means of arbitration.

Other resolutions asked for the handing over of the \$560,000 still in the hands of the federal government from the operations of the former Canadian Wheat Board either to the individual wheat growers or to the provincial governments; and that representations be made to the federal government that no legislation be passed interfering in any way with the C.N.R. freight rates contract.

Reference has already been made to the legislative committee on suburban

municipalities. Another legislative committee, headed by Speaker Talbot will enquire into the relations between the treasury department and the department of the comptroller-general. A further committee is to be appointed to go into the question of revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act. It will consist of five members of the legislature, five representatives of the employers and five of Labor.

Authority was taken to have the province represented at the British Empire Exhibition this year by a member of the legislature.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The British Preference

The Editor.—"An Old Country Farmer" quotes Premier Massey, of New Zealand, "that failure to carry out the promise of preference would be a slap in the face to British sentiment throughout the Empire, and the harm it would do would last for many a day." Does this mean that the continued loyalty of the overseas Dominions is only to be purchased for a consideration? That the already over-taxed people of the Old Country are to put a further tax on the necessities of life in order to bind the Empire together? Hitherto the Empire has been united by bonds that are strong precisely because they are easy and not irksome to be borne.

Then we are told that "a solemn promise made to overseas premiers by the Baldwin government should in all fairness be binding irrespective of parties." It may be remembered that at the conference last October, General Smuts declared that "it was quite a mistake to suppose that there was any intention on the part of the Dominions to attack British fiscal policy." The conference could only discuss questions affecting the Empire as a whole, with the object of arriving at a common ground of action in the interests of the whole foreign policy and immigration, for instance. It had no legislative authority. As in Canada, so in Great Britain, in the final analysis the sovereign power of determining the fiscal policy of the country is vested in the people.

Further—"the Baldwin government had a working majority before the late election and that should have given them a mandate to alter even the fiscal laws of England." A strange doctrine surely to be propagated in a democratic country. It will be remembered that Mr. Baldwin took over the reins of government from the late Mr. Bonar Law. When Mr. Bonar Law became premier, he pledged himself and his government not to introduce any measure that would affect the fiscal policy. The question had not been raised in the general election, that put the coalition government out of office, and Mr. Bonar Law, honest man that he was, recognized the fact. Mr. Baldwin also acknowledged that the pledge was binding on himself and his government. When he decided on a policy of thorough-going protection, he had the courage of his convictions; he appealed to the people and we know their verdict. In 1906, Mr. Chamberlain went to the country with the same policy as Mr. Baldwin did in 1923, and on both occasions they would have none of it. Not only have the people of the Old Country repudiated protection, but the Conservative party have wiped it off their slate. At their meeting on February 16, in the Hotel Cecil, London, it was decided to drop protection as a plank in the party platform. Yet "An Old Country Farmer" tells us "there has been a great change in public sentiment in favor of protection." Evidently the wish was father to the thought.

Referring to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the McDonald government, he says: "I suppose they would sooner have dealings with the Reds than with their own loyal countrymen overseas." I am not aware that the Labor government has notified its intention of erecting barriers against the importation of Canadian goods. They offer us a free market for everything we have to sell. It does appear that the national way to increase our exports to Britain would be to lower our tariffs against British goods. They would then be able to sell more to us and in consequence buy more from us. The exchange of commodities would increase to the advantage of both parties.

As to Russia, let me quote from one of the leading Conservative papers in London, who cannot be suspected of any bias in favor of the Labor government. "The good sense, but in accordance with historic precedents in their recognition of the Soviet government. . . . The guiding principle in the relations of nations is to avoid interference with one another's sume to go into the merits of domestic struggles but must recognize the government which is actually in possession of power and claims and receives the allegiance of the inhabitants of the country in which it is established. We are obliged in such negotiations to bring in considerations

of the future as well as of the past. Russia wants to trade with us, and we want to trade with her. Her corn and timber are as important to us as our steel rails and machinery are to her. In fact, as generally happens in foreign relations, the final consideration is one of enlightened self-interest. We cannot afford to let the Russian government treat our nationals with complete injustice; but again, we cannot afford to lose on a punctilio a most valuable exchange of commodities between the two countries." — Frank Inkster, Codette, Sask.

Hudson Bay Railway

The Editor.—Would it not be a good idea for the farmers of Western Canada to furnish the necessary capital to complete the Hudson Bay line that we hear so much talk about? This thing of trying to get the government to mix up in all the farmers' difficulties should be stopped, as it appears that a great deal of good time is wasted. Do you realize that distribution and transportation are a part of production, and as it is now the latter end is owned and controlled by a non-producing class, and they receive far too large a profit for the small capital they have invested, and the short time it takes them to operate?

Well, if we get the wheat pool as I believe we will this year, we will have the distribution part solved, and I feel sure that the Hudson Bay route could be completed in a very short time if the farmers organized in the right way to handle it. Now, don't think that people in the eastern part of Canada will approve of such a move and you may be sure that big business concerns will put up a howl just like certain grain dealers are howling now about the wheat pool. Well, I say, let them howl.

We would be able to ship our livestock and grain direct to Europe for nearly half what it costs now. It would also reduce or more likely eliminate the car shortage in the fall as the crop could be handled with one-half or two-thirds the cars it now takes. I am informed that the carrying charge of wheat from Fort William to Liverpool is 32½ cents per bushel. How can the farmers expect to make any headway when the freight licks up such a large per cent. of the profit? If the farmers want better conditions here in the West they simply have got to take hold as an organized body, and have full control of their product from the point of production until it reaches the hands of the consumer, and they have all the power that is necessary if they once get together.

Don't pin too much faith on the government doing it all for they have troubles of their own, if I am not badly mistaken. Of course the Progressives appear to try all they can to let the farmers' difficulties be known, but they can't change things when they do not have a majority in the House. I remember the great things the old parties promised the farmers during their election campaigns way back when I was a little boy, but you can see what all their promises amounted to, and now, in the near future, another election is dawning, and we will hear the great things we will get if we vote the right way. I might add that I was raised out West and am well fed up on promises—Barnum Wasright.

Price Fixing

The Editor.—One of the most interesting pages to my mind is the correspondence columns, and the letters appearing from farmers these days show they are not in a very contented frame of mind, and for very good reasons, no doubt well enough known to everybody. The question is how to remedy the state of things from a farmer's standpoint. Apparently every move made up to the present time has been countered in some way by the interests, so that today as a class we are not as well off as 25 years ago.

We are going to try the wheat pool method of marketing. Considerable doubt has been expressed from all sides as to the outcome of it, but I fail to see why there should be any doubt about it if farmers would hang together the same as any other class. Up to the present time, with everyone in the West depending on agriculture, every increase in taxation, wages, or extravagance indulged in by urban centres or governments can be eventually

Continued on Page 26

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ROYAL YEAST CAKES

STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

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No need to worry about kinds and brands. Just use Blue Ribbon and you'll always make things that are a credit to you and a joy to the partaker.

Send 25c. to Blue Ribbon Ltd., Winnipeg, for the Blue Ribbon Cook Book bound in white oilcloth—the best cook book for every day use in Western homes.

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Snowflake

THE FULL STRENGTH Ammonia

Goes Farthest

The Big Striped Package



A New and Bigger Value in Soda Biscuits

Made in the most modern, spotlessly clean, biscuit factory in the West.

All grocers have them, or can get them for you.

Family Soda Biscuits

Made by NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY, LIMITED
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Moose Jaw, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Miss Eva Roddick Tells How Cuticura Healed Eczema

"My trouble began with an itching and burning of the skin and then eczema broke out on my hands in a rash. It got so trying on my nerves that I scratched it, which caused watery, sore eruptions. It was very painful to put my hands in water, and hard for me to do my work. I also lost my rest at night because of the irritation."

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they helped me, and after using almost two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Eva Roddick, Falleigh Lake, Nova Scotia.

3 Daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum helps to prevent skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 3616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

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12 Gladiolus Bulbs Free With Your Subscription

The Gladiolus is growing in popularity more than any other annual flower grown in our gardens.

Its beauty is difficult to describe. Upon its tall graceful spikes from 10 to 18 beautiful flowers are held aloft from three to five feet in the air. The flowers come in to bloom sometimes one by one and sometimes several at once in the hot days of August and the early part of September. With a few gladiolus bulbs planted throughout May you can have a series of blooms for six or eight weeks in the late summer and fall.



A LOVELY GLADIOLUS

A lot of neglect. The bulbs are set four inches apart each way and four inches deep, so that little room is required. We believe that the Gladiolus will give more general delight in the garden than any other flower.

GIVEN FREE WITH YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION

We are giving 12 Gladiolus bulbs absolutely free with a three-year subscription to The Guide at our regular rate of \$2.00, or are sent for a one-year subscription at \$1.00 plus 35 cents—\$1.35 in all. New or renewal subscriptions are accepted on this offer. Renewals extended from present expiry date. The bulbs will be forwarded early in May.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Countrywoman

Community Score Cards

A PLAN whereby a community may "score" itself and so discover its standing and judge its own progress, or lack of progress, towards better things and better times has been worked out in the state of West Virginia. The plan has been worked out by two men: Nat. T. Frame, state director of agricultural extension, and A. J. Rapping, professor of Rural Life in West Virginia Wesleyan College, and it has been adopted by over 150 rural communities, during the past three or four years.

The Farmer's Wife, published in St. Paul, tells what things are considered in a community score, and some of the results of its application. A total of 1,000 points is allowed, and these are divided as follows:

Community spirit	100
Citizenship	100
Recreation	100
Health	100
Homes	100
Schools	100
Churches	100
Business	100
Farms	200

"Each of these main headings is divided into a number of sub-heads. When considering the community spirit the people of the community ask themselves such questions as these: What is the local history of our community? Do we know who first settled it, what they have contributed to it, carried out from it to other parts of the country? What historical events have happened here? Have we community consciousness and community pride? Are we rural minded and do we enjoy the things that make for the joy of rural life? Do we appreciate the beauties of nature? How many of us would prefer to live in the city? How many are living on land they inherited? How many have come in recent years and are living on land not inherited? Have products from our community won prizes in recent years? Who has gone elsewhere to live and have received special recognition or honor? Among those who have stayed in the community, have any won special recognition or honor? Is the community pleasing to the eye? Does the architecture of the buildings fit into the surrounding landscape? Are there attractive roadsides, fences, yards, buildings or are there 'tumble-downs' and ugliness."

"In studying citizenship, recreation and health problems, equal thoroughness is applied."

"When, at a Country Life Conference 'the folks' decide that their community has to lose several points just because they have allowed 'sore spots' to spoil its beauty they naturally consider how to make it more sightly, and many a district that thus discovered itself is, as a result, far more beautiful to live in. Grangeville, for example, decided that numerous advertising signs which had been tacked on trees and walls and fences to advertise various products spoiled the general effect so they had a clean-up campaign and took them down."

"As a result of discussions at Country Life Conferences, a number of communities each have adopted a community flower or some variety of it. The result is interesting and lovely."

"Another result of this phase of the work is in the homes that have been redecorated with suitable colors, restful and pleasing furniture, newly finished floors, new laundry equipment, modern water and light and heating systems installed, newly built porches, walks and driveways, shrubbery transplanted from the woods, unsightly out-buildings torn down."

"The two most important public institutions that come under observation in these Country Life Conferences are the school and the church. The study of the school includes building and its equipment as well as the qualification of the teacher. In the study of the church ten out of a possible 100 points is given to a well constructed church building, suited to the need of the community; 90 are given to the spirit

which pervades that church, such as attendance at church service, contributions, the spirit of inter-denominational co-operation, and so forth."

"The business of a community naturally includes not only the business of farming, but the business conducted by local stores and the contribution that the women of the community make to the income through their home industries. Co-operative purchasing of fertilizer, the pooling of farm products, the support given to the local merchants—all these points are counted."

"Because, minus the farms there could be no rural community, the farm counts a possible 200 points out of the total of 1,000. Eight general divisions are scored—soils, field crops, horticulture, dairying, poultry, beef cattle, hogs and sheep. Proper and economical production, profitable marketing, balance among the different phases according to local conditions, farm management, good breeding, all are considered. Also whether the community is organized to make the work of the individual farmer productive of the best results."

Next Winter's Fruit Cupboard

Every housewife likes to see a well filled cupboard of canned fruit ready for use during the season of the year when it is impossible to procure fresh fruit and vegetables. She knows what a help it is in arranging attractive and well balanced meals for the family at a saving of worry and work for herself. She knows that the members of her family need certain food elements contained in those cans of fruit to keep them healthy.

The securing of a adequate supply of fruit for canning is a problem that has to be faced every year. In times of plenty, when the family purse is not as lean as it has been for the past few years the problem is not quite so difficult as it is when the busy home-maker is taxing her brain to make every last penny do double duty towards properly feeding and clothing the family.

The resourceful woman makes a little go a long way, and by picking wild fruits and converting certain garden vegetables like citron and squash into preserves, she manages not too badly at all. The more fortunate woman is able to buy a good supply of fruit shipped in to the local marketing centre from the fruit-producing areas of Canada and the United States.

The woman who has a berry and small fruit patch in her garden is most fortunately situated. She can have fruit at practically no expense, save that of the cost of the labor in caring for it and picking it. If she raises it on a large enough scale she can make a working arrangement with the neighbor for picking fruit on a share basis. If she has sufficient help she can pick enough of her own fruit to sell some, either to her neighbors or to local storekeeper, and so have a little spare cash to buy the fruits which she cannot grow in her own garden.

Wild fruits are an uncertain crop. Sometimes one has to drive long distances to berry patches, often to find on arrival there that other pickers have believed that "the early bird gets the worm," and only a few straggling bunches of berries are to be found. And the picking of wild fruits usually

has to be done in the busiest and hottest season of the year.

How much better it is to have a berry patch of your own, where you can slip out for a couple of hours and pick the fruit and be back in time to get the noon or evening meal. You do not have to drive long distances from home and worry about how small children will manage in your absence. The cost of starting your own berry and fruit patch is infinitesimal compared with the results you will get from it.

This is the season of the year to plan for a full cupboard of fruit for the years that are ahead.

The Antiquated Feather Duster

The difference between the household equipment of today and that of a quarter of a century ago is worthy of note. The following quotation taken from a magazine 20 years old brings back to our mind some antiquated methods of dusting.

"I wonder if men in their business lives, or in connection with their personal belongings, have or use anything quite so senseless as a women's feather-duster. Of all useless domestic inventions that absolutely defeats its own purpose, the feather-duster strikes the masculine mind as the most fool contrivance ever invented. It actually accomplishes nothing except to raise the dust from one spot so that it may settle on another. It may be a quick manner of dusting, but what does it really accomplish except to set particles of dust in motion so that they can be more easily breathed in by those who happen to be in the room? As an unsanitary article of use perhaps its equal is scarcely known. As a snare and a delusion the feather-duster certainly retains its place in the domestic machinery with a wonderful persistency."

It is a far cry from those "dark ages" to the up-to-date dusting methods of today. Instead of flicking dust from one place to another, it is the custom to corral it with slightly dampened cloths, dusters saturated with furniture oil or specially prepared furniture cloths that seize the particles of dust and prevent them from being scattered. Not only is this more healthy and sanitary, but it is a great saving of labor. It may not be possible to go over a room at top speed as in the old days, but there is less dusting to be done.

Too often we look back at the "good old days" of the past, and to sigh in a regretful manner, but what of the present? The advances made in the style and usefulness of household equipment are sufficient to make us all glad to be alive today.

Amusing Small Children

Often in the wet days of early spring the children have to be shut in-doors, and it is often difficult to find them something to do that will keep them amused and happy.

A mother of a couple of wee tots writes us her plan of getting around this difficulty: "Whenever I am very busy and the children are tired of their playthings, I say over to them the little nursery rhymes I learned myself years ago. They repeat them after me and ask for 'more mamma, more.' In this way I can finish whatever I am doing and often a few more jobs, and then when convenient find something else to take their attention. They learn the rhymes without trouble or taxing their brains too much at a very early age. If washing or dish washing is in progress I tell them the names of the various articles, count them or say the alphabet for them. In this way we all keep good tempered at trying times."

Another busy woman gives her small children an old catalogue and a pair of blunt pointed scissors and let them cut out "paper dolls" for themselves. They make quite a muck with the clippings, but they understand that they must clear it all away when they have finished their playtime. They arrange them in family groups and tell stories by the hour of the wonderful doings of their paper people.

Today

(Carlyle)

So here hath been dawning
Another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

Out of Eternity,
This new day is born;
Into Eternity,
At night, will return.

Behold it aforesaid,
No eye ever did;
So soon it forever
From all eyes is hid.

Here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

David Lubin

By V. W. Jackson, M.A.C.

YOU understand the wheat pool now but do you know the man who understood it 50 years ago, and made possible co-operative marketing in the States back in the eighties, and who stopped corners in wheat in the nineties? It was David Lubin. You should know what you owe to him. It was he who first made possible a monthly report of the crops of the world, and upon these monthly reports the prices of crops are set.

David Lubin first made a success of his own life, and then made it possible for others to make a success of theirs. He gradually built up the largest mail order store on the Pacific Coast, under the motto—David Lubin, One Price. Then he gave the remainder of his life to make possible one price for wheat, cotton, and all great commodities. All that was necessary was to know the world's supply and control the flow. But this was a big undertaking. Russia and Roumania, which supplied about one-third of the world's wheat, flax, cotton and butter, would not publish any figures re their prospective or present crop. Lubin was born there, and could still speak five languages his mother taught him, so he went over and talked to them. He talked to the Czar and induced him to start a crop census bureau and keep up-to-date. Then he spent a summer in Germany trying to convert the Kaiser to a world clearing-house of facts re food supply.

Converted the King

Then he went to Italy where food supply was scarce and his appeal was more real. But he found it hard to see the King. So he rented apartments opposite the Royal Palace, and called every morning at nine. After two weeks of this daily morning call, King Victor Emmanuel wrote his prime minister and said: "There is a persistent American staying in Rome with a firm conviction that he has a scheme for bettering the food supply of the world, and I think it behoves us to give this matter consideration and arrange an immediate interview with David Lubin." As a result of this interview, King Victor Emmanuel became converted to the idea, gave his city palace for temporary head-quarters, and gave an annuity of \$60,000, and a sanction for the permanent establishment of an International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. This was just 20 years ago, the following year 50 countries sent delegates to the International Institute of Agriculture, and in 1908, there were 60 countries adhering to a uniform system of statistics and reporting monthly on the crops and food supply of each. Canada's representative from the beginning has been C. K. Doherty, who has developed a system of crop reports that is second to none in this universal co-operation of records.

Year Books Issued

In addition to reporting the visible and invisible food supply of the world, the institute issues an international year book of agricultural statistics, another on agricultural legislation, another on agricultural economics, and the science and practice of agriculture, including plant diseases and plant breeding. In this way we have at our disposal all the agricultural conditions in the civilized world, each in its own language, so that in this way you are even now getting translation of Russian publications and reports of the agricultural condition there.

During the war the enemy countries naturally did not give out information regarding their crops or food supply; but immediately after the war, they rejoined the institute and sent in their regular reports. So that although Germany is not yet a member of the League of Nations, she is a member of the International Institute of Agriculture, and David Lubin may be given credit for having established a league of Agriculture satisfactory to all nations, and from which there has been no descent. It was, therefore, fitting that his name be inscribed over the door of this international institute following his death in 1919.

International Statistics

The latest monthly report of the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following interesting informa-

tion regarding livestock: That horses have decreased in England $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the year, that pigs have increased 14 per cent., that all livestock has decreased in Spain 6 to 18 per cent., in India there is a decrease, in New Zealand there is an increase, in the Argentine cattle have increased 43 per cent., in Denmark swine have increased 50 per cent., and in Roumania sheep have increased 10 per cent., whereas in Canada they have decreased 10 per cent. The wheat crop of the world has increased 10 per cent., and this gives a 200-million-bushel surplus which accounts for the present low price—there being a demand for 717 million bushels, and an exportable surplus of 950 million bushels. However there are many factors that affect the price of wheat and the International Institute reports all of these. For instance, Europe had

a shortage of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in the crop of 1922, but owing to the huge potato crop of over 4,000,000,000 bushels, the wheat shortage was scarcely felt, and only 15,000,000 bushels or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the shortage was required. This was known and published, and speculation and loss prevented.

This year this condition is reversed—there is "a wheat increase of 243,000,000 bushels, and a shortage of potatoes of 757,000,000 bushels," according to the recent institute cable and a normal demand for wheat will prevail despite the big crop. And there is every likelihood that this condition will not change, for the last report says that they have had favorable rains in the Argentine, and they expect 184 million bushels of wheat, and Australia reports weather condi-

tions favorable and wheat crop turning out well, so that these monthly reports give a forecast of what the future is going to be, and as this information is sent broadcast in government publications it is not the property of the speculator that it once was. The market is open and anyone may get information as to the crop conditions in any country, and an estimate of the future crop. These estimates after 12 years of standardization have proved to be very reliable and of inestimable value to agriculture the world over. We owe it to David Lubin.

[Editor's Note.—The above story of David Lubin and his work is an address given by Prof. Jackson over the radio on Monday noon, March 31. Prof. Jackson speaks over the radio every Monday at the noon hour on some practical and timely topic.]



The pattern on the floor is Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug No. 532. The 9x12-foot size costs only \$18.00.

This Gold Seal (printed in dark green on a gold background) identifies the genuine guaranteed Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs and Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard, and gives you the protection of our money-back guarantee.

Freed from the Drudgery of Tiresome Cleaning and Sweeping—

Time to catch up with your sewing and time for recreation besides! It's very easy to understand why women all over the Dominion are replacing their old-fashioned woven carpets with beautiful, sanitary and easily-cleaned Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs.

Easy-to-Clean—Waterproof

Just a few strokes of a damp mop remove every trace of dirt and make the smooth surface spotless, the colors as fresh as new. Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs are made entirely in one piece, of a remarkably durable material that is absolutely waterproof and germ-proof.

As they are made in a wealth of attractive patterns, it's easy to find just the design which suits your taste for any room. Another desirable feature of these popular rugs is that they lie perfectly flat on the floor without any fastening—yet never turn up at the edges.

Popular Sizes—Popular Prices

9 x 3 ft.	\$ 4.50	9 x 9 ft.	\$13.50
9 x 4½ ft.	6.75	9 x 10½ ft.	15.75
9 x 6 ft.	9.00	9 x 12 ft.	18.00
9 x 7½ ft.	11.25	9 x 13½ ft.	20.25
		9 x 15 ft.	\$22.50

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard, 85c sq. yd.

Prices in Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight.

Be sure to see these beautiful and practical rugs at your dealer's, or write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," which illustrates the many attractive patterns in full colors.

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard

The same durable, waterproof, flat-lying material as the rugs but made in roll form, two yards wide, for use over the entire floor; many beautiful patterns to choose from. See price above.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED

1270 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Quebec

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS
Made in Canada
By Canadians—For Canadians



Two patterns very popular throughout the Dominion

Grain Enquiry Commission

Continued from Page 4

in 33,282,000 bushels and shipped out 40,480,000 bushels. The receipts of No. 4 were 14,471,000 bushels and shipments were 12,178,000 bushels. The receipts of No. 5 were 4,999,000 bushels and the shipments 1,688,000 bushels. Of No. 6 and feed, the total receipts were 1,731,000 bushels and shipments 305,000 bushels.

James A. Richardson, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, gave a concise and interesting review of the history of private elevators, and he supported the contention that the mixing of grain was a benefit to the producer, and did not lower the quality of Canadian wheat on the world market. Mr. Richardson elaborated his views in further examination on Thursday, and maintained that hedging was an essential part in grain merchandizing. It was announced at this session that Aaron Sapiro would appear before the commission on April 28, and would testify on the pooling system of wheat marketing.

The Question of Overages

Hearing of the case of the Crown versus The Eastern Terminal Elevator Company, was commenced before Hon. A. K. McLean, chief justice of the exchequer court, at Fort William, last Tuesday. This is a test case regarding the amendment to the Canada Grain Act passed by the Dominion parliament in 1919, by which all overages in terminal elevators in excess of one-quarter of one per cent. of the gross amount of grain received in the elevator during

the crop year, shall be sold annually by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and the proceeds thereof paid to the board.

The Board of Grain Commissioners under this section issued regulations by which the surplus was to be estimated. This regulation is contested by the Eastern Terminal Elevator Company which proposes alternative methods of computing overages. In addition it is reported that the constitutionality of

the amendment is in dispute, and that the case may ultimately go before the judicial committee of the privy council. The evidence given at Fort William was of a technical character, the members of the Board of Grain Commissioners being on the witness stand, and covered so wide a field that it would appear that the ground was being prepared for a reference of the case to the privy council.

Boys' and Girls' Excelsior Club Re-organizes

\$100.00

In Prizes

\$100.00

Now is the time to enroll in the Excelsior Club—old and new members are cordially invited to join. The entrance fee consists of a letter to the secretary describing what you wish to undertake for the coming season. All boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16 (inclusive) may enroll provided they are ready to put in some real enthusiasm and energy into the work.

First of all decide on the project in which you are most interested. It may be raising livestock, poultry, bees, gardens, seed grain, or doing canning, baking, sewing or making collections of wild flowers, butterflies or bird's eggs. Whatever you select, determine to do the very best work you can. Consult your parents about it. Arrange to borrow money if necessary. When all your plans are complete write to the secretary and give as many details as possible. Have the letter signed by parent, guardian or teacher. A certificate of membership will be sent to each boy and girl who sends a description of plans to the secretary within the next few weeks. \$100 in prizes will be distributed next fall on the basis of the best results received.

Address: Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 23

switched over to the farmer—now can we combat this situation? Only by setting a price on the produce we grow, starting with wheat, taking the average price of cost of production plus a profit and instructing the wheat board management that this must be the price we receive. Then and then only will we get a square deal. Had this been announced as the goal of the wheat pool I believe many more farmers would have been willing to sign up. This policy would soon bring us into conflict with those who today are getting more for their services than are justified by the existing conditions and would compel a readjustment all round. I think the situation will eventually have to be faced from this angle: Why not now?—S. H. Lye, Oakville, Man.

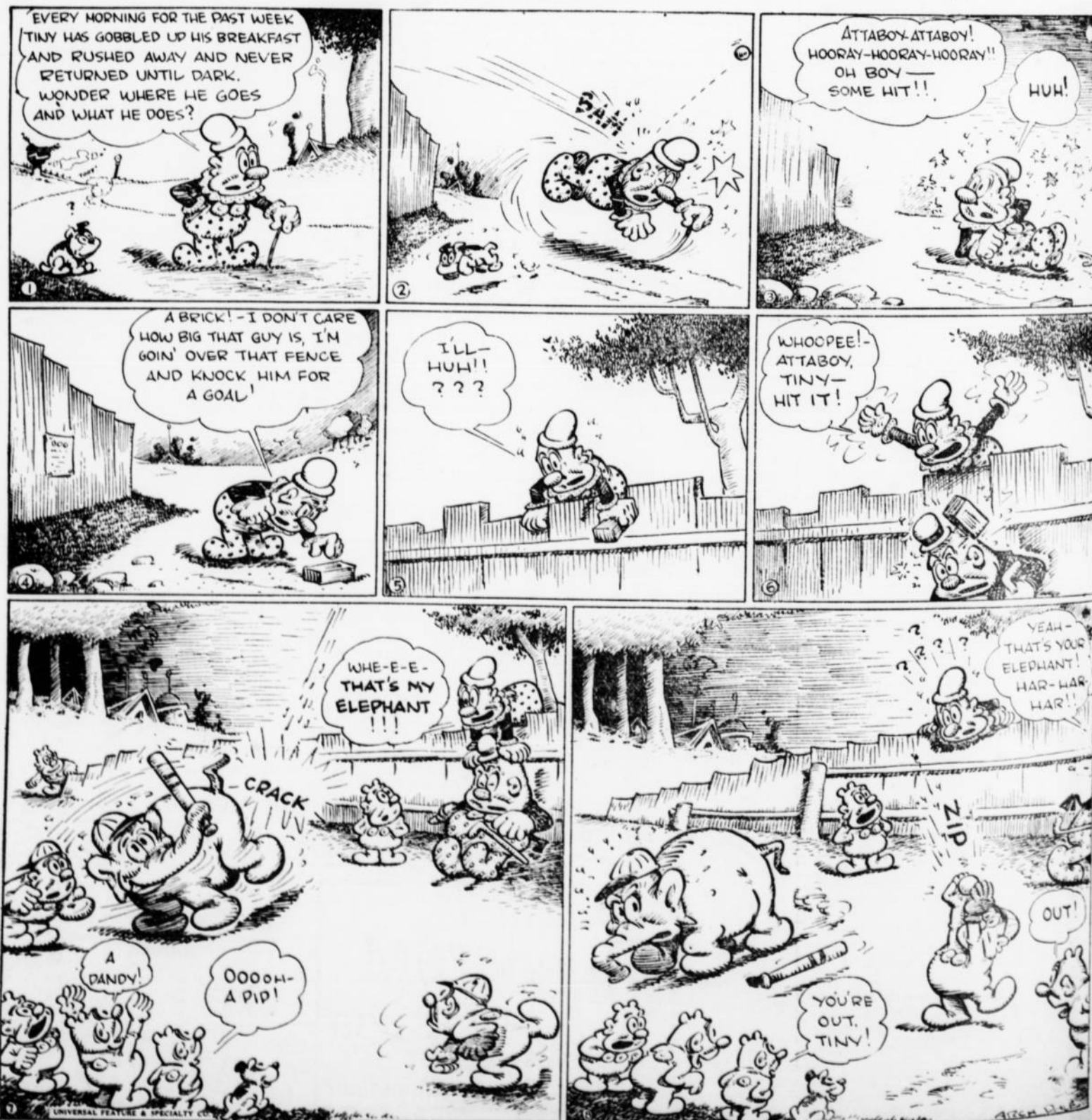
Wanted no Ducks

A young woman who was reared in an Eastern Kansas town read in a poultry journal that poultry-raising was remunerative, so she decided to try it. She purchased a hen and set her on 13 eggs. She wrote to a poultry journal that poultry-raising was much to her liking and wondered how long the hen should remain on the eggs. The paper wrote back, "three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks." Later she wrote to the poultry journal as follows: "Many thanks for your advice about the setting hen. She remained on the nest three weeks and at the end of that time there were no chickens hatched. As I did not care for ducks, I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."—Clyde Voice Republican.

To some souls an atmosphere of love is as essential to health and happiness as the sunshine is to the flowers.—Ellen van der Spuy.

TINY OPENS THE BASEBALL SEASON

In Doo, the grass was green on the hillsides. By day, no clouds were in the sky, the sun was warm and pleasant. Already Nicky had started his garden and with each spadeful of rich, moist earth, Nicky would turn up the biggest, fattest, wiggliest worms he had ever seen. Nicky was quite happy and only one thing worried him. Every day, Tiny would hurry and finish his breakfast and then before Nicky was out of the house he would hurry away and never would he return until after dark. Nicky scolded Tiny but it didn't seem to help, and one day Nicky decided he would try and find Tiny and learn what he did from early morn until late at night. Down the high road walked Nicky and past the high board fence around the fair grounds. Just as he reached the far corner of the fair grounds it happened. It hit Nicky right on the back of the head so hard he was knocked off his feet entirely. When he stood upright before him was a brick and Nicky was quite sure that some one had hit him with it, and he was very angry. With the brick in his hand, Nicky climbed the high board fence, and then he surely was surprised—for there before him was Tiny and many little Doo Dads playing ball. Tiny was batting. Nicky began to shout for Tiny and in his excitement he dropped the brick and it landed square on the head of poor Old Grouch—but Nicky didn't know. Just then the little Doo Dad pitcher threw the ball and Tiny struck it and up—up it went—higher and higher and higher. My, oh! my! the little Doo Dads were excited and Nicky was sure that Tiny would make a home run, and he was very proud of Tiny and wanted everyone to know that Tiny was his elephant, so that he could get some of Tiny's glory. And then the ball came down and the little Doo Dad pitcher caught it and the umpire called Tiny "out." He didn't make a home run at all, and the little Doo Dad pitcher became the hero. Of course, Tiny felt very badly—and so did Nicky, but it pleased Old Grouch for he didn't like Nicky.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and put your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must appear as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS AND complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. It's free. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

HORSES AND PONIES

CHAMPION PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND cycle stallions at snap prices. Must sell. Choice bunch. Will sell on terms if secured or back reference. Write C. D. Roberts, Osborne, Man. 14-4

SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—REGISTERED black Percheron, weight 2,000, eight years. Terms may be arranged to reliable party. Apply O. Farnen, Hay Lake, Alta. 14-4

FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, CLASS A, at your own price. They must be sold. Ages 3, 4, 5, 6, 8. Also mares and fillies. David Stevenson, Wyness, Man. 16-2

LOST—ONE BAY GELDING, ABOUT 1,350 pounds, branded E4 on right thigh. One gray mare, about 1,200 pounds, branded 1x on left shoulder. E. J. Downes, Ridgeville, Sask. 17-1

HORSES WANTED—WILL TRADE 160 ACRES good timber land in Oregon for good horses. Has about two million feet merchantable timber. Champ at \$20. Box 1308, Saskatoon. 17-1

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, rising nine, weight 1,900, class A. A first-class horse in every respect. C. A. Haralson, Erickson, Man. 17-3

REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, nine years, weight 2,100, for sale or trade for black Percheron as good. Jesse Bowker, Vera, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—BELGIAN STALLION, CEASER, 978- 1/2, aged nine, weight 1,750 pounds, class B, \$50 cash. E. Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLIONS, FOUR to seven years old. Price right. J. C. Hutchison, Gleichen, Alta. 16-4

CATTLE—Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, FEW CHOICELY bred heifers and bulls, good milking strain. Box 45, McLean, Sask. 16-3

FOR SALE—DARK RED REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, 13 months. Would trade on Western Ryegrass seed. J. Ross, Elstow, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, six years old, \$50. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, 13 months, ran, government tested, \$100. Gordon, Deleau, Man. 17-2

SHORTHORN BULL, REGISTERED, DARK ran, ten months, 60\$ Alx Campbell, Endlang, Alta. 17-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, four years, \$80. T. A. Campion, Hanna, Alta. 17-2

Holsteins

WHEN YOU CHANGE TO DAIRYING USE HOLSTEINS BIG VEAL CALVES, HEAVY-MILKING COWS, FREE BOOKLETS The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AND HIGH GRADE Holsteins. Our herd of more than 350 head is increasing rapidly. Is healthy and tuberculin tested. Cows and heifers in calf to our richly bred bull. Also sons and daughters of the above bulls. Price according to quality, and ranging from \$50 to \$500 per head. Cash. Hays & Co. Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont. 16-3

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, SEGIS SAS- katchewan Ltd., No. 44213, four years old. Price \$125. V. York, Evesham, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—HOLSTEIN BULL, Sir Hope Plester, No. 41744. Write for particulars to R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 14-4

OFFERING PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS and bulls. Maple Leaf Dairy, Reston, Man. 16-3

Aberdeen-Angus

PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ALL ages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Box 54, Strathclair, Man. 16-3

SELLING—ANGUS CATTLE, T. B. TESTED, 11 bred cows, bull, three yearlings, seven calves. W. H. MacKee, Minotota, Man. 13-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 26 months old, \$75. C. Clausen, Canwood, Sask. 16-3

Red Polls

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL, RISING four years, registered, weight about a ton. Should be seen to be appreciated. C. A. Haralson, Erickson, Man. 17-2

SELLING—RED POLL BULLS, PURE-BRED, Write or call. Brantley Bros., Dand, Man. 17-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED RED-POLLED BULL, 11 months. Ed. Hammond, Silverton, Man. 15-3

Ayrshires

SELLING—A TWO-YEAR AYRSHIRE BULL, from my accredited herd. Alex. D. Black, Aldrie, Alta. 15-3

WANTED—BUY OR TRADE AYRSHIRE BULL, from tested herd. J. E. Currey, Vermilion, Alta. 15-3

SWINE—Various

Hampshires McGill's HAMPSHIRE—TWO SPLENDID boars offered. Order April or May weanlings now, \$10 each +25 core. 3-4-year-old with pedigree. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 16-5

LIVESTOCK

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED LONG TYPE DUROC-JERSEY pigs, eight weeks, \$10; two, \$18. O. J. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask. 17-3

Berkshires

REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, both sexes, March farrow, sire, Vauxhall Carlyle, first prize, Regina Winter Fair, 1923. Bred by Vauxhall Stock Farms. Sire of sire, Laurel Leader, first prize his class at all the A fairs in Western Canada in 1922. Price, at eight weeks, with papers, \$15 to \$20. J. K. Bryce, Ogema, Sask. 17-3

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, REGISTERED, \$10 each, March litter. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 15-3

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—MARCH AND early April litters, by prize-winning imported boar; dam winner of four first prizes, championship and challenge cup, 1922. Tops, \$25; good ones, \$20; at eight to ten weeks. No runts sold. Others, by grandson of imported boar, sire of selects, \$15. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 17-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FAR- rowed February 29, March 3, eight weeks, \$10, papers included. Satisfaction assured. Bred gifts to farrow June 1. Wm. Ritten, Wordsworth, Sask. 14-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FARROWED March 12th, from select matured sows, eight weeks, \$11, including papers. Smith Bros., Springfield, Man. 16-3

YORKSHIRE SOWS, FIVE MONTHS OLD, 20 dollars; February farrow, 12 dollars; March, 10 dollars; either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers free. Dennis Bros., Parkman, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SE- lect type, October farrow, \$12. Pure Bred turkey toms, \$4.00; eggs, 25c, \$20 per 100. Leslie, Kemp, Liberty, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS, safe in farrow, \$30, weight 300 pounds; eight weeks, \$13. Pedigrees furnished. Henry Nickel, Green Glade, Alta. 14-3

LIVESTOCK

SELLING—CHOICE YORKSHIRES, EIGHT weeks. Write for price. D. A. M. Laren, Treherne, Man. 17-8

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, all ages. C. Holtzman, D'Arcy, Sask. 17-3

TRY C. A. CONGDON, NEWDALE, MAN., for Yorkshires. 14-6

Tamworths

TO THE PERSON LIVING THE FARTHEST from Daysland ordering two sow pigs at \$15 each during April I will include a non-related boar in the shipment. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. Tamworths; Ayrshires; White Leghorns.

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, real bacon type. Book your orders early. Prices, \$15 each, or two for \$25. Leonard Roslund, Stronie, Alta. 14-5

TAMWORTH, MARCH AND OCTOBER SOWS, bred, mature boars, March litters, all from prize winners at large exhibitions. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 17-2

REGISTERED TAMWORTH SOWS; ALSO weanlings at \$14, ready to ship now. We ship on approval. T. R. Rath, Three Hills, Alta. 17-6

TAMWORTH—BROOD SOWS AND SPRING pigs. High How Stock Farm. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 13-8

ACCEPTING ORDERS MAY DELIVERY PIGS, Lyle's Tamworth Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 12-6

Poland-Chinas

POLAND-CHINA WEANLINGS, FROM IM- ported stock, either sex, \$10. Papers free. A. N. Dybvig, Kinley, Sask. 17-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT the silver fox industry? If so send for a copy of the Black Fox Magazine, 1,400 Broadway, New York. Established eight years. The largest, oldest and best magazine published in the interest of the industry. Sample copy, 25 cents.

COYOTE HOUND PUPS, FROM REAL killers, half greyhound, half shagbunt, \$12 each; two, \$20. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 14-3



Received Orders For Over Six Tons of Sweet Clover

Still More Orders Going Begging!
Can You Fill Them?

While we are accustomed every day to read several letters from Guide classified advertisers, telling us of their wonderful results—we, ourselves, are sometimes amazed at the astonishing and lightning-like results some advertisers get.

Take for example the case of Mr. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Manitoba, who advertised Sweet Clover in our issue of April 9. Only five days later (April 14) we received the following letter from him: "Sold out of Sweet Clover—had orders for over six tons." And the ad. cost Mr. McGillivray less than \$1.25.

Frank Hallstone, Rainbow, Sask., advertised Spring Rye—was swamped with orders and had to return a lot of money.

Mr. James Leitch, Yellowgrass, Sask. (Barred Rocks), sold out.

F. A. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. (Hampshires), states a lot of bacon left home—orders came from every direction.

Here are some advertising pointers for late April and May sales: Dairy and breeding cattle, work horses, hay rakes, mowers, harrows, cultivators, tractors, swine (Spring litters), poultry (Cockerels), turkey, geese and duck eggs, dogs, foxes (Spring litters), seed potatoes, sweet clover, grasses, flax and corn, nursery stock, bees, honey, water and gasoline tanks, etc.

Yes, we are getting quick results for others—we can do it for you. The big selling season is now on. Don't delay another moment. Send us your ad. tonight and catch the next issue.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Manitoba

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, LONG, bacon type bred gilts, \$10, eight weeks old, either sex, 10, with papers. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Saskatchewan. 17-4

YORKSHIRES—BY SIRE IMPORTED through Swine Breeders' Association, March farrow. Booking orders at \$15 to \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 17-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, eight weeks, \$10, with papers. Frank Downs, Paynton, Sask. 17-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED pairs, Brethorn and Asylum Farm breeding, genuine bacon type. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask. 17-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, both sexes, farrowed April 3rd, \$10 each. George Lumley, Alta, Sask. 17-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH large blacks. Bred gilts. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 14-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS, BRED, Young pigs for sale. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 14-5

SELLING—MATURE REGISTERED YORK- shire herd boar, bacon type \$40. A. Fitch Dun- kirk, Sask. 13-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, unrelated pairs. James A. Stewart, Cabri, Sask. 17-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FARROWED March 31st, \$10 each, eight weeks, papers included. Armstrong Turnbull, Rathwell, Man. 15-4

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, six weeks, bacon type \$10 each. E. Walton, Oak Lake, Man. 16-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH farrowed, \$9.00. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 17-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS R. R. Lee Newdale Man. 12-6

YORKSHIRES—MARCH LITTERS, \$10, EIGHT weeks with papers. G. A. Todd, Harding, Man. 17-4

SELLING—WOLF HOUNDS. I. LINDAL, Brown, Man. 16-3

POULTRY—Various

GUILD'S MORE WINTER EGGS Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds. Hatching eggs \$3 to \$5 per 15, \$12 to \$20 per 100. Chicks \$25 to \$40 per 100. 8 week old pullets \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 each. L. R. Guild & Sons, Box B, Rockwood, Ont. 17-5

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING; Pekin duck eggs, \$1.00. Selling Buff Orpington hen eggs, \$1.00 setting. First prize tom, first prize drake, second prize cocker at head. Farnam, Bladworth, Sask. 17-5

J. W. WILSON, NANTON, ALBERTA, IS SELL- ing hatching eggs setting, \$2.50; \$13 per 100. Males used in Rock pen from 245 to 279 eggs, Leghorns from 307 to 315 eggs. Females specially selected year-old stock. Government approved.

BRONZE TURKEY AND TOULOUSE GOOSE eggs 40c each. Pekin ducks and White Wyandottes, \$1.75 setting. Toulouse geese, either sex, \$5.00, pure-bred stock. J. Rodgers, Macdonald, Man. 13-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, S. C. W. Leghorn S. C. R. I. Reds, bred for greater production, eggs \$2.00, 15. Geo. McMaIn, Summer- berry, Sask. 15-5

BLACK LANGSHAN BLACK ORPINGTON light Brahmas eggs, \$1.50 for 15; Bronze and White turkey eggs, 15 and 20 cents. Albert White, Fairlight, Sask. 15-2

POULTRY

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 20 cents each. White Leghorn eggs, one dollar for 15; dandy layers. Mrs. Annie J. Cole, Wapella, Sask. 17-2

MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$3.00 FOR 15. Best strain in Canada. Splendid layers. W. Rendell, Lloydminster, Sask. 17-2

BLACK LANGSHANS HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00, 15; cockerels, \$3.00. O. J. Hamre, Hanley, Sask. 17-2

MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$2.10 FOR 15. Evangeline Martin, Roland, Man. 17-4

PURE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50; DUCKS, \$2.00; eggs, nine, \$1.50. Mrs. J. Owens, Dubuc. 17-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED PRIZE-WINNING turkeys, average weight 19 pounds, headed by 40-pound tom, Edmonton champion, 50c. May delivery. Pure-bred Toulouse goose eggs, from mature stock, 50c. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta. 17-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM prize-winning stock, 20 cents each. Toulouse goose eggs, 25 cents each. James Edey, Carmangay, Alta. 17-2

SELLING—CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, 22 pounds, \$1.50; hens, 15 pounds, \$3.00; Als, Alta. 17-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$7.00 each, five only (from champion Bronze male, Guelph, Ontario). Eggs, 35 cents each. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM 1923 and 1924 sweepstake winners, 25 cents each. After May 10th, 15 cents each. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask. 14-5

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FLOCK headed by Edmonton and Brandon prize-winning toms, 35c. each; nine, \$2.75. Mrs. Major, Willows, Sask. 14-6

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS for sale, \$2.75 dozen; also Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, 15 for \$1.25. Joseph T. Smith, Gilbert Plains, Man. 15-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, 25 cents each. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 15-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, from 42-pound stock, \$3.50 per dozen; 35c. each. S. Devall, Bittern Lake, Alta. 15-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25 cents each. T. C. Edmundson, Rennie, Man. 15-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING—MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, heavy stock, healthy birds, \$4.00 per ten. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—TOULOUSE GESE, pure-bred large stock, \$5.00 per ten. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 40c. each, mailed prepaid. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 16-11

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs, 25c. each. Earle Halbert, Griffin, Sask. 16-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM very large healthy stock, immediate shipment, 25c. each. W. Lee, Avonlea, Sask. 16-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM first-class stock, 30c. each. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 17-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 35 CENTS each, Barred Rocks, \$1.25, 15. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 17-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, \$4.00 per setting of eight; large strain. George Booker, Snowflake, Man. 17-2

TURKEY EGGS, PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, \$3.50 and \$5.50 for ten. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 17-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00. HERB Davis, Vegreville, Alta. 14-4

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, WON ten prizes at Saskatoon Poultry Show, 1924, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd in laying class. Eggs for hatching, special exhibition, \$5.00; special layers, \$4.00; choice utility, \$2.50 per setting. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 14-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EGGS, University-Guild breeding, beautiful color, first prize winners, 15, \$1.00; 105, \$6.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 15-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK- erels, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs of my high quality imported mating, \$2.00, 15. A. K. Friessen, Winkler, Man. 16-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM SELECT PENS each, Rose and single Comb Rhode Island Reds, extra good winter layers, 15 for \$1.50. Mrs. Elliott, Delta, Alta. 17-5

EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY RHODE ISLAND Reds, carefully culled, \$1.25 15. Oscar Knutson, Viscount, Sask. 17-5

BLUE RIBBON ROSE COMB REDS, BRED from America's best blood lines. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 17-5

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, SELECTED HENS, prize-winning stock, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00 100. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 17-3

ROSE COMB REDS—GOOD COLOR, SPECIAL pen, \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$1.50, 15, from heavy winter layers. David Owen, Sinituluta, Sask. 16-3

IMPORTED SINGLE COMB REDS, EXHIBI- tion, bred-to-lay, guaranteed hatchings, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 45. David Russell, Two-Creeks, Man. 16-4

HATCHING EGGS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, University strain, \$1.00 for 15. John Barker, Traynor, Sask. 14-5

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, THREE dollars. Hatching eggs, 30 for \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 13-5

COATES' SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, win, lay and pay. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 setting. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 15-5

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 50, \$3.50, David Suderman, Winkler, Man. 15-3

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 10c. EACH; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. L. Webster, Titchfield, Sask. 15-5

(Continued on next page)

POULTRY

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. MY flock hatched from Martin's special all-star matings, 1923 pullets are by Crusader 12th, and cockerels by Sensation 5th. \$2.50, 15. Mrs. Ira Ross, Alnask, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. from government selected stock, and stock from John Martin's best Dorcas matings, records 200 to 267, \$3.00 and \$4.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 14-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. from hens raised from Martin's record pens, headed by Snowdrift and White Wonder, mated to Martin's high-producing cockerels, \$1.50, 15; \$3.75, 60; \$7.00, 120. Victor Fella, Glirvin, Sask. 13-8

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES. rose comb, bred-to-lay University strain, careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinlay, Sask. 13-10

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, from selected Martin layers, mated to males of pedigree stock of over 200, open range, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. John Hancock, Baldur, Man. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES—CONSISTENT WINNERS. International laying contests, \$3.00 and \$2.00 setting. Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 13-6

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S EXHIBITION White Wyandottes, trap-nested, heavy layers, \$2.25 per 15, postpaid. Roy Hills, 2239 Toronto Street, Regina, Sask. 13-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE REAL winter layers, eggs, \$1.25, 15; \$6.50 per 100. Males from first prize laying pen. Also Shorthorn cattle. B. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 12-6

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs from prize-winning winter layers, ten cents each or \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Herbert Daniels, Box 88, Tisdale, Sask. 14-6

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL Dorcas White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15; incubators, \$10.00, 100. An egg satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. F. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 14-5

EGGS, PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes, imported direct and headed by birds direct from Martin's, \$2.00, 15. R. H. Nicholson, Kylemore, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, pure-bred, flock culled by expert, good winter layers, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Mrs. Sam Forrest, Gilbert Plains, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, Rose Comb, bred-to-lay, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 for 60. Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Perdue, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, from good laying strain, \$1.00, 100. W. S. Reotti, Dominion City, Man. 14-5

MARTIN'S ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes, \$1.00 setting; incubators, \$5.50, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, heavy winter layers, Martin strain, \$1.25, 15; \$8.00, 100. Carl Hansen, Yorkton, Sask. 14-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00, 15; \$12, 100, government inspected flock. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 14-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, males from Manitoba's best strains, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, bred from egg-laying contest winners, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM GOVERN- ment culled flock, \$2.00 for 15. M. H. Roy, Bellevue, Man. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS, HEAVY LAYING STRAIN pure-bred White Wyandottes, \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 15-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes, eggs, \$2.00, 15. Jack Hyde, Marquette, Man. 16-2

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.50 setting, 15; \$7.00, 100 eggs. Robert Multhead, Carberry, Man. 16-2

SILVER PENCILLED WYANDOTTES, WIN- ners, 1924 Brandon Fair, \$3.00 setting of 15. Dan Nash, Deloraine, Man. 16-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM Martin's best matings, real winter layers, eggs, 30, \$1.75, 60; \$3.00, 100. K. Storer, Lussland, Sask. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from Martin's best laying pens, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 16-6

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, flock, \$2.00 special pens, \$3.00, 15. Large, winter layers. Mrs. Lester, Neenawa, Man. 16-3

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, one pen, government culled, laying stock. M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30, from culled laying strain. John Welland, Belle Plaine, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. C. Minshall, Pierson, Man. 16-6

Plymouth Rocks

Cawdor Farm White Rocks

(Bred for Higher Egg Production)

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Delivery	15	30	50	100
April	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$13.00
May	2.50	4.00	6.00	10.00

Express Prepaid

J. ROUTLEDGE WESTBOURNE, MAN.

HATCHING EGGS

at reasonable prices from pure-bred Barred Rock hens hatched at Experimental Farm (Manitoba's best layers), mated to males of 225-250-egg strain. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.25 per 15; \$6.50 per 100—JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—MY STRAIN combines utility and exhibition qualities. 1923 Alberta laying contest, highest individual hen (288 eggs). Ten pullets averaged 210 eggs. Alberta Provincial Show, 1923, all highest prizes for Barred Rocks record of performance classes. Hatching eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE LIGHT PEN and one dark pen, mated to imported males, \$2.00 per 15; one special dark pen, large, nicely barred; females weighing up to 8 1/2 pounds, mated to imported prize-winning male, \$5.00 per 15. J. F. Cooper, Tugaskie, Sask. 17-4

MCOFA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—13th season. Largest prize winners Provincial egg-laying contest, Brandon, 1923. Pen record, 2,044 eggs; hen, 267. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 for 45. Clears replaced. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 17-3

STOP! BUY GENUINE "BUSY B" BARRED Rock eggs. Fifteen, \$1.50; thirty, \$2.50; sixty, \$4.50; ninety, \$6.50. Twenty-fourth year with this breed exclusively. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 13-10

POULTRY

HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, University's best laying strains only. Breeding pens selected and mated by government expert. \$2.00, 15; \$5.50, 45. Prepaid. C. Genge, Gildred, Sask. 14-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, HIGH-CLASS matings, for years government approved, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30 eggs, \$3.50. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 16-6

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 282-EGG strain, mated to roosters of trap-nested hens, with records from 256, 274, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 14-7

HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, government approved flock, selected strains, mated by expert for winter egg production, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 14-5

YOU WANT TO BUY EGGS FROM HENS THAT lay all winter. Barred Rocks, approved flock, \$1.50 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 17-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK hatching eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. Arthur Ensenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask. 13-7

BOOKING ORDERS BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50. College pullets, mated Barker's cockerels. Lily Hicks, Croll, Man. 13-5

CHOICE LARGE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$3.00 each, three for \$8.00. George Webster, Elbow, Sask. 10-9

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 200-EGG LAYING strain, \$1.25 per 15. M. Bentson, Broderick, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE ROCK eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Miss F. Nisbet, Nisbet, Alta. 16-2

THE ONLY REGISTERED WHITE ROCKS IN Alberta. A limited number of eggs for sale. Brennan Bros., Delabury, Alta. 16-2

WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED FOR LAYING eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 100 or more, 7c. each. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 16-3

PURE FOR 20 YEARS, BARRED ROCKS, 15 eggs, \$1.25; 45, \$3.00; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. McMeekin, Grisdale, Man. 15-4

HATCHING EGGS, FROM GOVERNMENT inspected bred-to-lay flock Barred Rocks, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 15-3

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GUID strain, best winter layers, \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Mrs. S. Forrest, Manitou, Man. 15-5

GOVERNMENT INSPECTED BARRED ROCKS, eggs, sire from Agricultural College; 15, \$1.50. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 17-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, COLLEGE STRAIN, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Palmer, Petersfield, Man. 14-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. C. Logan, Kenaston, Sask. 16-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS, \$1.25 PER SET- ting, 15. John Sabiston, Elfros, Sask. 16-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15. WM. Jaffray, Kirkella, Man. 16-3

Anconas

ANCONAS, SINGLE COMB, EGGS FOR HATCH- ing, \$2.50 for 15. Money with order. A. S. Holburn, Palmer, Sask. 16-4

PURE-BRED S.C. ANCONA EGGS, 15 FOR \$3.00. Mrs. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 17-3

Orpingtons

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, Clark's strain, \$2.00 for 15; \$10, 100; delivered in small lots if required. Wm. Coleman, Vancouver, Sask. 15-3

PURE-BRED ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH- ing, Buffs, \$1.50 per 15; Whites, \$2.00 per 15; Blacks, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 16-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS, EXHIBITION BRED-TO- lay, 15 years breeding, winners and winter layers, \$2.00, 15; guaranteed. David Russell, Two-Creeks, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.00 for 15, or \$5.00 per 100. Can ship either C.P. or C.N. Stockton Limited, Wordsworth, Sask. 17

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, from heavy winter layers, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. Lee, Tisdale, Alta. 16-2

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, TEN CENTS each, express prepaid. D. W. Laughlin, Ranfurly, Alta. 15-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS—FEW GOOD COCK- erels. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Walter Beachell, Rosser, Man. 13-5

EGGS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, FIVE cents each. Leo Ward Weyburn, Sask. 12-6

Minorcas

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$2.50 for setting of 15. I keep only the best. H. Irving, Strasbourg, Sask. 17-3

POULTRY

Leghorns

TOM BARRON 282-300 SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100; baby chicks, \$18 per 100 after April 15th. Mrs. Leonard, W. Draper, Airlwyn, Sask. 14-5

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00; eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. Alfred Allen, Killarney, Man. 14-5

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN hatching eggs, from selected heavy-laying hens, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$10.50. Walter Moore, Letellier, Man. 15-5

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE AND R. C. Brown Leghorn hatching eggs, \$1.25 for 15; \$6.00, 100. Douglas H. Griffin, Michlehl, Alta. 16-2

EGGS, FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN, Single Comb White Leghorns, government inspected, \$1.50 for 15, \$7.50 per 100. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 16-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, from winter-laying, culled hens, mated to cockerels of Ferris 300-egg strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. W. Byington, Marquette, Man. 17-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00, 15; \$7.00, 100. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BLACK LEGHORN OULAKES, \$1.00, yearling hens, 75c. R. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 16-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$3.00, 50; \$5.00, 100. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 16-4

EGGS, BEST ROSE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns, \$1.50, 120, 58.00. Chicks, \$2.50 dozen. Mrs. Tull, Rouleau, Sask. 5-9

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs from bred-to-lay stock, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00 for 50. W. McKee, Creelman, Sask. 16-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask. 15-6

300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, MALES, females and eggs. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 10-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, \$1.00, 15; \$1.75, 30. John J. Hjelmsing, Craik, Sask. 15-3

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$3.00, 60; \$7.00, 120. Ernest Huffman, Glirvin, Sask. 17-4

PURE-BRED S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.00 per setting. D. McLennan, Birtle, Man. 17-4

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, MAY AND JUNE, SPECIAL Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks, \$20 per 100. 95 per cent. alive at your station. R. T. McKee, Shaunavon, Sask. 17-2

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING strain. Express paid. Catalog free. February special. Alex Taylor's Baby Chick Hatchery, Winnipeg, Man. 7-1

BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED best egg-laying strains. February discount. Free catalog. Winnipeg's premier chick plant. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 7-1

BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-BRED, best egg-laying strains. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carleton Street, Winnipeg. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 FIFTEEN: BABY chicks, \$4.00 twelve. White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons. Utility Poultry Farm, Edberg, Alta. 14-5

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG LAYING strains. Price list application. Immediate service. Artona Poultry Yards, 262 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 15-5

BABY CHICKS AND CUSTOM HATCHING. Leghorn chicks, 20c each, Rocks, 25c each. Write for particulars. Deloraine Hatchery, Deloraine, Man., M. Breaute Proprietor. 15-6

COLUMBIA POULTRY RANCH, STEVESTON, B.C., for best chicks. Old firms surest. Heavy Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks. 16-4

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn, large type, heavy laying strain, \$10 per 50. Mrs. R. Faul, McLean, Sask. 17-2

BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS, NAIRN Poultry Farm, Box 606, Winnipeg. 17-4

BABY CHICKS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPIN- gtons, 20c each. John Foster, Minota, Man. 16-5

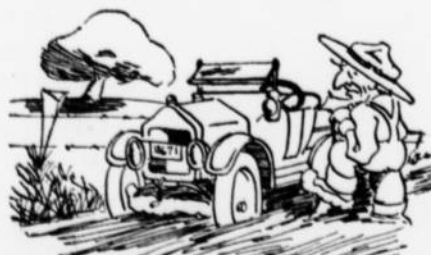
SEEDS—Various

SEED GRAIN—SEED OATS, TEST No. 53, 1037; seed flax, test No. 53, 1070; seed wheat, test No. 53, 1158. Write for samples and prices. Hay—We are in the market for good hay. Carnetac Ltd., 174 King Street, Winnipeg, Man. 15-5

SELLING—BUCKWHEAT, \$1.00. W. BELL, Woodmore, Man. 17-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Asking the Way

"Will you tell me the way to the town of Jopp?" I asked of a man with a hairless top whom I met on the road one day. "Why, yes," he replied as he scratched his head. "Two miles to your right is a barn that's red and a house of a duncheon grey, then turn to the left at the corner there, go east as far as you really dare toward the River DeCamerack then turn this side of the concrete bridge and follow the highway along the ridge to the spur of the railroad track; then follow the track to the DuPont school, then turn to the north till you reach the pool where the road goes up a hill, continue on till you reach the crest and there to the north of a line due west will appear the Wilcox mill; drive past the mill by the slanting road till you reach the place where a three-ton load is stuck in the drifting sand, then turn to the right where the gravelled trail goes past the village of Cloverdale with willows on either hand, then climb a hillock and from the top you get a glimpse of the town of Jopp, the steeples are plain to see! Don't miss the turns I describe to you, you'll miss the town if you ever do, as surely as sure can be!" I thanked the man and he went his way, and I burned up gas for a half-a-day as I twisted, and turned and drove, over a hillock and by a mill, over a bridge and another hill and then by a farmer's grove. I drove through gravel, and sand, and mud, through parching land and receding flood, and I hadn't the grit to stop, I drove in circles and 'round and 'round, in squares, and figures, but never found that delectable town of Jopp!

SEEDS—Various

McKENZIE SEED

NO matter what seed you have to buy you can get it from McKenzie's—prompt service from Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Calgary.

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CALGARY

SELLING—SECOND GENERATION REGAL tere Red Fife, \$5.25 bag; second Marquis, \$4.00 bag; Calico Flint, Gehu, Dent corns, \$3.50 bushel, early popcorn, 25c. pound. Spring rye, \$1.10 bushel. Premont flax, clean, \$2.10 quantities. Brome, \$12.50; sweet clover, \$11.00; Varnish mill, like corn, \$7.50; Golden millet, \$6.00 cwt. See advt. for best wheat, April 17. Branch Sask. Moose Jaw, Sask.

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, University strain, second generation, \$1.40 bushel, 25c. extra. Pure Premont flax, second year, Chicago, \$3.25, sacked. F. Gemmill, Bismarck, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—"MARQUIS" REGISTERED WHEAT second generation, pure choice, absolutely clean. University strain; second prize, Provincial Show. Fair, special price to clear, \$1.50 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos C. Bennett.

Wheat

SEED WHEAT

McKENZIE PEDIGREE VARIETIES

KOTA—Stock grown by Premier Breeder— finest Kota obtainable. Consider quality first—buy the best seed obtainable.

Price from Brandon, \$4.00 per bushel; from Moose Jaw, \$4.25 per bushel; from Saskatoon, \$4.35 per bushel; 2 bushel bags at 25c; deliver 5c per bushel for each 25 bushels ordered. ORDER TODAY.

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(Continued from Previous Page.)

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lots, \$7.00 ton. B. I. Sigvaldason, Arborg, Man.**HIDES, FURS AND TANNING****SPRING MUSKRATS—MARKET ON MUSK-**
rats is now good. Ship us your catch. Also save your horse hair and don't allow your frozen hides to spoil. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., 278 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg. 15-5**Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.****NEW MAPLE SYRUP****GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE, \$14**
CASH PER CRATE OF SIX IMPERIAL
GALLONS, F.O.B. TORONTO.**N. K. McLEAN****32 ALEXANDER STREET, TORONTO****PEACHES APRICOTS, PLUMS, CHERRIES**
and other Okanagan fruits, direct from my orchard to you. Write for my 1924 price list. S. B. Snider Triangle Ranch, West Summerland, B.C. 17-5**KROUSE & SONS, RELIABLE GRADES OF**
honey. Clover, \$8.00; amber, \$7.00; clover and buckwheat mixed, \$6.00 per 60-pound crate. College Heights, Guelph, Ont. 8-1**PURE ONTARIO HONEY AND MAPLE SYRUP.**
Write for low price and guarantee. R. Rosebrugh, Saskatoon. 13-5**PURE HONEY, DELIVERED YOUR NEAREST**
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wheat mixed, 10c. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 17-5**HOTEL DIRECTORY****BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN**
plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room. 17-5**LIGHTING SYSTEMS****FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR**
all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg. 17-5**LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.****LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR LOTS**
at wholesale prices from mill to consumer. Lower prices just issued. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.**SPRUCE POLES, FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD.**
Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage and Contracting Company Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 17-13**CORDWOOD — POPLAR CORDWOOD AT**
reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.**CEDAR FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, ETC., CAR**
lots, delivered your station. E. Hall, Solon, B.C. 17-5**CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELEPHONE**
poles, delivered in car lots. A. Manson, Avola, B.C.**MONEY ORDERS****When Remitting Send a**
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MONEY ORDER**For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and**
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS****WRITE FOR CATALOG—SAXOPHONES,**
violins, banjos, etc. Sold on easy terms. Gramophone repairs a specialty, work guaranteed. If interested in used pianos, organs or pianos, let us quote you price. Astor Piano Company, Saskatoon. 11-13**BARGAINS (SLIGHTLY USED) ORGANS, \$50**
up. Pianos, \$200 up. Phonographs, \$25 up. Each one guaranteed good condition. Write for full particulars. Ye Old Firm, Heintzman & Co., Regina or Saskatoon.**C MELODY SAXAPHONE (KING), BRASS**
finish, \$125; silver-plated, \$180. Write for our terms. Wray's Music Store, Winnipeg.**SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW, SASK.**
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pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chat-Ham, Ontario.**RADIO SUPPLIES****RADIO CATALOGUE FREE, ILLUSTRATED,**
describes complete sets and parts for assembling with hook-up. Established 1913. Sun Electric Co., Regina. 11-9**SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS**
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makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.**SITUATIONS VACANT****THE J.R. WATKINS' COMPANY**

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brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, Connecticut, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, \$2.75; Haubourg, \$1.75; Quenel, Parfum Italie, \$4.00. Cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes wholesale and retail. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 17-13**TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD**
Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 14-5**LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO**
tobacco (Burley), bright, mild and full flavored; pound, 40c; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 13-5**PRODUCE****Poultry Shippers** The same prices published in The Guide of April 9, will hold good until April 30.—**ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Atkins Street, Winnipeg, Man.****HENS****LIVE LIVE**Over 6 lbs., extra fat, 21c; over 5 lbs., 17c; 4-5 lbs., 15c; under 4 lbs., in good condition, 13c
Ducks 19c
Geese 13c
Young Roosters, over 5 lbs., 14c; 4-5 lbs., 12c
Hen Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over, 17c; 7 to 9 lbs., 15c
Young Toms 14c; Old Toms 12c
Dressed Young Roosters and Turkeys, 3c per lb. more. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until May 7. Write for crates if required.**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.**
91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg**Ontario Bond Scandal**

Proceedings in the investigations by the Public Account's Committee of the Ontario Legislature reached a climax on April 14, when Peter Smith, treasurer of the province in the Drury administration was arrested on the charge of conspiring with A. H. Pepall and others, to defraud the Ontario government, by obtaining secret commissions in the purchase by the government of certain succession duty-free bonds. Mr. Smith had been called to give evidence before the committee in connection with these secret commissions, but after consulting with his counsel he stated that he would decline to give evidence. His arrest followed, and after being in custody for a few hours he was released on bail of \$100,000.

The committee concluded its investigations last Thursday, and reported to the legislature, Premier Ferguson announcing that the government, by auditing, would carry on investigations into all governmental departments. W. Sinclair, Liberal leader, and Manning Doherty, U.F.O. leader in the legislature, both stated that they did not concur in the whole report of the committee as they believed that some things had been omitted that should have been reported.

The report of the committee stated that certain officials in the service of the Ontario government "have received certain gifts, donations or loans from corporations or persons, who have benefited by way of commissions or profits on the sale of securities to the province" and the committee recommended that these cases be considered by the government. D. K. Ridout, the report said, had made a profit of \$100,000 on sales of bonds to the Ontario government with a corresponding loss to the province. George H. Harris, of Hamilton, under the name of the Provincial Securities Company, had made profit at the expense of the province of \$125,229, and the committee submits

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Do you start the day with a candid survey of how things stand with you—what has been forgotten or neglected? What requires adjustment? How does it stand with you in the matter of Life Insurance? In the event of your death or disablement, how would it affect the woman who left all to stand by you and the children whose faith in their father nothing can shake?

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**HERE ARE THE SEEDS YOU GET****BEET** (Home Garden)—This is the best extra early variety. Has a small top and excellent form and a small tap root.
CARROT (Improved Globe Danvers)—Will grow everywhere on account of its adaptability to all classes of soil—although of medium length is one of the largest yielders.
ONION (Yellow Globe Danvers)—An early variety of excellent quality, enormous yield and fine keeper. Crisp, solid, globe shaped, mild and delicious.
RADISH (French Breakfast)—An olive-shaped scarlet radish with white top. Grows with remarkable rapidity and matures in 25 days.
TURNIP (Purple Top Swede)—This is considered the best Swede turnip for table use. Flesh yellowish in color, fine in texture, firm, solid and of excellent flavor.
CABBAGE (Early Jersey Wakefield)—One of the earliest and hardest heading of the early sort. Heads compact and solid, of excellent quality.
LETTUCE (Grand Rapids)—A good strong grower, crisp and tender and does not wilt readily. Bright green leaves, slightly crimped and rather thin.
TOMATO (Earliana)—Extremely early, of good size, good quality and very productive—color bright red.
PARSNIP (Hollow Crown)—A variety with a hollow or cup-shaped top. The skin is smooth and white. The flesh is tender. One of the best parsnips grown.
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The Grain Growers' Guide**Winnipeg, Manitoba**

that the "whole circumstances were fraudulent." The province had lost through similar transactions with Messrs. Amelius Jarvis and Company, the sum of \$570,072. The committee also reported that in transactions with C. N. Birt, the province lost \$25,000. It was recommended that action be taken against A. Ross and C. M. Hart, who admitted that they had given the committee wrong evidence, and that action be taken against C. A. Matthews, former assistant provincial treasurer, and L. C. Mason.

Hon. Manning Doherty and W. Sinclair stated that the report should have contained a direct reference to the loan by the government of \$4,000,000 in 1919, to the Home Bank. The report was adopted by the legislature, after

a speech from Premier Ferguson, in which he said that the government would not hesitate to take action against any involved in guilty transactions, whether Conservative, Liberal or Farmer.

A Hot Berry

"I want to look at a pair of eyeglasses," said the young woman with a determined air.

"Yes, madam," said the optician.

"While visiting in the country I made a very painful blunder which I never want to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistook a stranger for an acquaintance, perhaps?"

"No, not exactly that. I mistook a bumble bee for a blackberry."—Boston Transcript.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited Winnipeg, Man., April 19, 1924.

WHEAT—Market firmed up considerably last week and Thursday saw a fair quantity of "dollar wheat" disposed of. The buying by houses with eastern connections has been heavier lately and the lateness of the spring and consequent delay to seeding operations was responsible for buying outside of legitimate export buying. Offerings of cash wheat have not been heavy and it does not take a very big demand to influence the market just now. Navigation is expected to open early next week and this will see a big movement from the lake-fronts. The wheat has been bought all winter for this purpose so it is unlikely that it will have much effect on either the cash or option markets. Export demand will undoubtedly be stimulated by open water and unless selling is very heavy market should respond to it.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have shown a slight improvement for the week following advance in wheat market. The demand for cash oats with the exception of 2 C.W. has been good and spreads have narrowed up. Considerable oats reported sold for opening of navigation and early May delivery. The trade in barley has been light with export houses showing little interest in the futures' market although they are taking what cash barley is coming on the market at prevailing spreads.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 14 to April 19, inclusive	Week Ago	Year Ago
April 14 15 16 17 18 19	100 98 122 102 101 101	122 102 101 99
Wheat—		
May 98 99 99 99 100 100	100 98 122 102 101 101	122 102 101 99
July 101 101 102 102 101 101	100 98 122 102 101 101	122 102 101 99
Oct. 100 100 101 101 100 100	100 98 122 102 101 101	122 102 101 99
Oats—		
May 38 38 38 38 38 38	38 38 51 38 38 38	51 38 38 38 38 38
July 39 39 39 39 39 39	38 38 51 38 38 38	51 38 38 38 38 38
Oct. 39 39 39 39 39 39	38 38 51 38 38 38	51 38 38 38 38 38
Barley—		
May 62 62 62 62 62 62	62 62 58 62 62 62	58 62 62 62 62 62
July 60 60 60 60 60 60	62 62 58 62 62 62	58 62 62 62 62 62
Oct. 60 60 60 60 60 60	62 62 58 62 62 62	58 62 62 62 62 62
Flax—		
May 208 210 212 212 211 211	210 208 287 210 208 209	287 210 208 209 209 209
July 207 208 210 210 209 209	210 208 287 210 208 209	287 210 208 209 209 209
Oct. 186 187 188 188 188 188	210 208 287 210 208 209	287 210 208 209 209 209
Rye—		
May 64 64 65 65 64 64	64 64 86 64 64 66	86 64 64 66 66 66
July 66 66 66 66 66 66	64 64 86 64 64 66	86 64 64 66 66 66

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed, April 17, as follows: May, 8s 11½d; July, 8s 11½d; October, 8s 11½d, per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.42½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: May, \$1.18½; July, \$1.19; October, \$1.19.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern \$1.16½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.15½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.09½ to \$1.13½; No. 2 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.05½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 northern \$1.04½ to \$1.09½. Winter wheat—Minnesota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.09½; No. 1 hard, \$1.06½ to \$1.11½; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.05½ to \$1.10½; No. 1 hard, \$1.04½ to \$1.09½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.03½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 durum, \$1.03½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 amber, \$1.03½ to \$1.11½; No. 2 durum, \$1.02½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 amber, \$1.00½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 durum, 98½c to \$1.06½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c to 75½c; No. 3 yellow, 73½c to 74c; No. 2 mixed, 73c to 73½c; No. 3 mixed 72½c to 73c. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 46c; No. 3 white, 44½c to 45½c; No. 4 white, 42½c to 44c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 73c to 77c; medium to good, 68c to 72c; lower grades, 60c to 67c. Rye—No. 2, 60c to 61c. Flaxseed—No. 1 \$2.43½ to \$2.48½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow declared free of foot and mouth disease; Meriklands Wharf open to Canadian stores; no Canadians offered this week; supplies of Scotch heavy, prime 13½c to 14c, alive; medium and heavies 11c to 12c; Irish 10½c to 11c. Birkenhead sold 398 Canadians 18½c to 19c, in sink. London—No Canadians; Irish dressed sides, choice 18½c, supplies moderate, trade active; exports to Britain this week 150 cattle.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 2,500; calves, 4,000; hogs, 17,000; sheep 400. Cars 332.

Cattle—Beef steers, range \$4.50 to \$11.50, bulk \$7.00 to \$8.50; cows, heifers \$3.25 to \$10, bulk \$4.00 to \$7.00; canners and cutters \$2.25 to \$3.50, bulk \$2.75 to \$3.50; bulls \$3.25 to \$4.75, bulk \$4.25 to \$4.50; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$8.50, bulk \$4.50 to \$8.00; stock-feeding steers \$3.50 to \$8.00, bulk \$5.50 to \$7.00.

Hogs—Range \$6.00 to \$7.05, bulk \$6.90 to \$7.05.

Sheep—Lambs, range \$10.50 to \$15.75; ewes \$3.00 to \$11.50, wethers \$8.50 to \$12.50; yearlings \$11.25 to \$14.25; bucks \$6.50 to \$7.50.

WHEAT PRICES

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
April 14	98 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	86 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2
15	98 1/2	95 1/2	91 1/2	87 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2
16	98 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2
17	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2
18	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2
19	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2
Week	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2
Year	98 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	86 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2
Year	121 1/2	119 1/2	116 1/2	112 1/2	108 1/2	102 1/2

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur April 14 to April 19, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
April 14	71 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	63	56 1/2	54 1/2	53	209 1/2	204 1/2	183 1/2	63 1/2
15	71 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	63 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	211 1/2	206 1/2	190 1/2	64 1/2
16	72 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	64 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	213 1/2	208 1/2	192 1/2	64 1/2
17	72 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	64 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	213 1/2	208 1/2	192 1/2	64 1/2
18	73 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	64 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	213 1/2	208 1/2	192 1/2	64 1/2
19	73 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	64 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	213 1/2	208 1/2	192 1/2	64 1/2
Week	73 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	64 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	213 1/2	208 1/2	192 1/2	64 1/2
Year	71 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	62 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	209 1/2	204 1/2	183 1/2	64 1/2
Year	96 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	58 1/2	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	288 1/2	282 1/2	262 1/2	88 1/2

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian boxed bacon 68s to 74s, quiet; bales 75s to 80s, steady; American 60s to 64s, slow; Irish 93s to 101s; Danish 84s to 88s, firm. Danish killings estimated 60,000; improved demand expected after holiday.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending April 19:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,412; hogs, 5,092; sheep 30. Last week: Cattle, 3,821; hogs, 5,565; sheep, 158.

Cattle receipts during the past week are a shade heavier than the previous one, quality not quite so good, all prices however holding about steady. Present indications all point to a continued firm market providing the quality of cattle continue good, and receipts not too heavy. Strictly choice killing and export steers are bringing from 6½c to 6½c with a few outstanding steers and baby heifers as high as 7c. Other desirable qualities at around 6c. Prime cows 4½c to 4½c, prime butcher heifers 5½c to 5½c; with a few odd fancy ones as high as 6c. Choice short-keep feeders continue in good demand, prices ranging from 4½c to 5½c, medium qualities continue slow and draggy at from 3½c to 4½c. Common feeder steers, also common breeding heifers are in poor demand. Good breeding stock heifers continue to find a ready outlet at from 3c to 3½c.

The hog market remains about steady, thick-smooths at time of writing bringing 7c, with a few outstanding loads as high as 7.10c with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming, choice lambs bringing as high as 13c, medium qualities 9c to 10c. Best sheep from 6c to 8c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.25 to \$6.75
Prime butcher steers	5.75 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.25 to 5.75
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.25
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.75 to 5.25
Medium feeders	3.50 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.75 to 4.25
Medium stockers	3.25 to 3.75
Common stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.75
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 5.00
Medium heifers	3.25 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.50
Fair to good cows	3.25 to 3.75
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.25 to 3.00
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 55.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 5.00
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.25

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is firm but receipts continue light. Dealers quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 17c. Jobbing extras 25c; firsts 23c; seconds 20c. Poultry: Live chickens, 10c to 13c; fowl, 7c to 13c; cocks, 7c; ducks, 9c; geese 9c; turkeys 12c. Dressed chickens 15c to 18c; fowl, 12c to 18c; cocks, 12c; ducks, 14c; geese, 14c; turkeys, 17c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: There is very little change in these markets. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 21c; firsts 19c. The North Battleford section reports the egg situation unchanged. Poultry: Receipts of live fowl are fair, quality good, selling at 10c to 12c per pound.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market remains weak with no change in prices. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 18c; firsts 16c; seconds 13c. The quality of eggs received show a great improvement.

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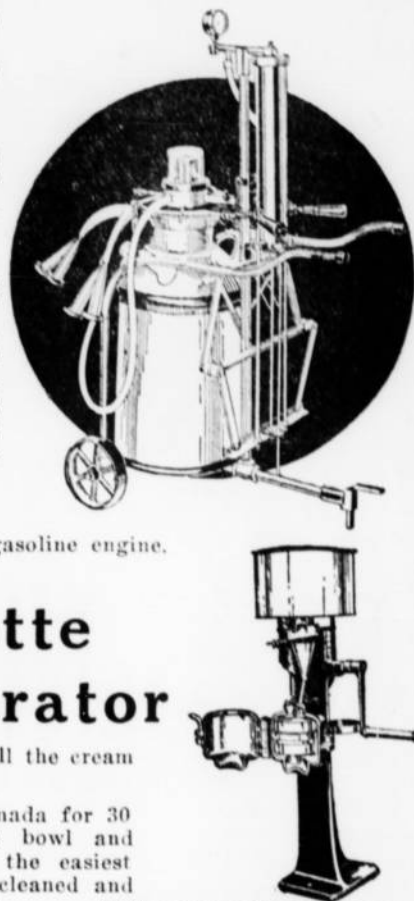
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Hard Luck

A clergyman was visiting an old lady who had just lost all her teeth. "Well, Mrs. Smith," he said, "how do you get on without your teeth?" "Tur'ble bad, sir; I don't seem able to domesticate my food nohow."—Daily Chronicle.

Where Knowledge is Golden

Motorist: "It's preposterous, old man, I'm an expert driver. What I know about driving would fill a book." Constable: "And what you don't know would fill a hospital. Give us your name and address now."—Sydney Bulletin.

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MULESKIN DRIVING GAUNTLET—The flare cuffs are lined. Wonderful value at per pair **95c**

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KHAKI WOOL FLANNEL SHIRTS—Very highest quality, collar attached, two breast pockets. State size **\$2.75** of collar. Reduced to

GREY FLANNEL SHIRTS—Made of natural grey flannel, double breasted. Reinforced at shoulders. State size of collar. Very durable and excep- **\$2.45** tional value. Each

British Army Khaki Drill Jackets
These are absolutely new and wonderful value. Sizes 33 to 39. Nothing better for the farm. Reduced from **\$1.45**

British Army All-Wool Cardigans
At this price these quality Cardigans are remarkable value. Just right for the cool days and nights of spring. State chest measurement Specially **\$1.95** reduced from **\$2.45** to

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Made of the finest khaki material, and a wonderful Christie value at **\$1.25** Per pair, only

BRITISH ARMY CLASP KNIVES—With Can Openers. Made of best Sheffield steel. Price, **55c** only

WOOL MITTS—Made of very best wool and secured by us direct from the Old Country. Wonderful value. **25c** Price, per pair

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An absolutely new saddle, with a horn, for \$16.75—Isn't that a real bargain? And it's a British officers' oak-tanned leather saddle at that, complete with nickel stirrups and leather cinch. We couldn't give you a greater bargain if we tried. Worth at least **\$40** **\$16.75** and our price is only

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Finest oak-tanned leather, 1 inch wide by 21 feet long, complete with snaps. Wonderful value. **\$4.75**

"Moccasin" Brand Light-Weight Tan Box Calf Blucher

This "Moccasin" Brand **WILLOW CALF BLUCHER BOOT**, although light, is very tough and hard-wearing, and will give the utmost satisfaction. Linen lined, rubber heels, and made only from selected skins. A boot that is absolutely the last word in foot comfort. All sizes, including half sizes. Per pair, only **\$7.75**



British Manufactured Bedding Bale \$22.50

This wonderful bale of highest-grade British Bedding has taken the West by storm. Our stocks will not last indefinitely, so order now. Complete outfit consists of: 2 British Army Wool Blankets, in pleasing dark shades; 2 White Blankets, of the best British military long-staple wool, size 72 inches by 90 inches; 2 British-made Cotton Sheets, size 70 inches by 90 inches; 2 Flannelette Blankets, 70 inches by 90 inches; 2 Pillow Cases, 42 inches by 31 inches; Full-size Honeycomb Bedspread, colors pink or white. Each outfit with our money-back guarantee. Our price, only **\$22.50**

Women's Royal Air Force Suits

You can do your work on the farm so much more easily and comfortably in one of these suits. Made by the British Government for the women of the Royal Air Force. Best Khaki Canton Cloth, complete with Gaiters. The whole outfit **\$2.95** for only

British Army Halter Shanks

Made for the British Cavalry, complete with ring. Wonderful value **25c** at, each

IMPORTED FRENCH BRIAR PIPES—With patent lip piece. **\$1.50** 50c value for only

A lucky purchase of highest quality **FRENCH BRIAR IMPORTED PIPES**—All shapes. Worth 75c for only **25c**

British Army Neck Straps

Made of the finest English oak-tanned leather. Same kind as used by the British Army for tying mules and horses. Absolutely new. Strongly made and reinforced with ring for halter shank. Upper part 2 1/2 in. wide, with round throats. Each **75c**

Moleskin Jerkins

These Moleskin Jerkins are the best quality we have ever seen, and as soon as we saw them we purchased a big quantity. State chest measure- **\$1.95** ment. Each

Young Men's Suits, Sizes 32 to 36 only

We will not be able to get any more of these suits when our present stock is exhausted, and we are beginning to see the end. All-wool tweeds and serges made to the order of the British Government, exceedingly well-made and hard-wearing. Make sure of a suit before they are all gone. Measure chest and waist carefully. Worth **\$35**. Our **\$6.95** price, per suit, only

Last Stocks of British Army Horse Blankets

There will be no British Government Horse Blankets on the market next fall, as all our present stocks will have been exhausted long before that time, and it will be impossible to get any more, cable advices stating that there is not one horse blanket left in the Old Country. Stock up for future needs at this price. Warmly lined, with surcingles and brass eyelets. **\$3.25** Each, only

British Army Saddle Outfit

Nearly two years on the market, and still sought after eagerly by western farmers—ample evidence that it is the best saddle bargain to be obtained anywhere. Complete outfit consists of: Genuine all-leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups; 4 1/2-lb. All-wool Saddle Blanket; Riding Bridle, with lines and bit; Military Tethering Rope. Our price for the complete outfit **\$11.35** only

Naval Officers' Black Box Calf Boot \$7.50

"Moccasin" Brand **BLACK BOX CALF NAVAL OFFICERS' BOOT**—Built for comfort. Plain toe, good medium weight sole, rubber heels, Goodyear welt. Leather lined with calf-skin throughout. Upper leather from the pick of the world's best skins. Oak tanned soles are tough and flexible. All sizes, including half sizes. Our price, per pair, **\$7.50** Only



OFFICERS' BOOT—Of similar description as above. For the man who is constantly on his feet no boot can give so much real comfort. All sizes, including half sizes. Per pair, **\$7.75** Only

British Army Navy and Khaki Sweaters

You couldn't get a better or a stronger sweater, no matter how much money you paid. Made of the finest of British wools. State color. **\$2.25** Our price, only

Highest Grade British Made White and Grey Blankets

These are simply wonderful blankets. We sell tremendous quantities of them, and every customer is delighted. No other firm in Canada can sell such remarkable quality blankets at such low prices.

WHITE BLANKETS—British made, weight 8 lbs., size 70 inches by 90 inches, just right for your fullest-size bed. Lovely soft, fleecy wool, a blanket you would be proud to put into your guest room. Regular **\$12** per pair. **\$8.00** Our price, per pair

SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS—British made, weight 9 lbs., size 70 inches by 90 inches. Beautiful wool. Worth **\$13** per pair. A delightful soft grey shade. Our price, **\$8.00** Per pair

BRITISH ARMY COMPASSES

New British Army **RADIOLITE COMPASSES**. In strong hunter case, British Government tested and stamped. Can be read easily in dark. Don't be without one at this price. **\$2.25** Each

British Army **PRISM COMPASSES**—As carried by every British officer during the war. Bronzed brass case, 2 1/2-inch diameter, luminous dial. Complete with leather case and sling. Each **\$5.00**

Unequalled Values in Riding Breeches

One of the most wonderful **RIDING BREECHES** we have introduced to the West. A pure wool khaki serge—with leather strappings and two slash pockets. The material is, beyond question, the best we have even seen, and if you are thinking of buying a pair in the spring you should really do it now. Sizes up to 36 only. Specially reduced **\$3.95** to, per pair

BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES—With leather strappings, very hard-wearing. **\$4.25** value. **\$3.25** Reduced to

PURE WOOL BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES—Genuine buckskin strappings. Worth **\$30** per pair. **\$8.95** Price, per pair

KHAKI DRILL RIDING BREECHES—Two slash pockets, 2 hip pockets, reinforced seats. Sizes 32 to 38. **\$2.95** Per pair

BOY'S RIDING BREECHES—We stock Khaki Drill Riding Breeches in sizes 24 to 30, specially made for boys. **\$2.75** Per pair

British Army Velvet Cord Trousers

These trousers will withstand the hardest and strongest kind of wear. You can hardly wear them out. Made for the British Labor battalions during the war. Sizes 32 to 35 only. **\$2.95** Per pair, only

All Wool Auto or Driving Robes

This **ALL-WOOL AUTO OR DRIVING ROBE** is made from super quality woolen yarns, in tastefully-blended colors. Size 60 inches by 80 inches. Will last a lifetime. Wonderful value at **\$3.95**

Moleskin Overalls and Pants

MULESKIN OVERALLS—Are ideal for farm work, as they are very hard-wearing. Give waist measurement. Per **\$3.45** pair, only

MULESKIN PANTS—Same material as above. Give waist measurement. **\$2.95** Per pair, only

British Army Blankets

Not only Army Blankets, but **BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS**, and that makes all the difference. We have sold thousands and thousands of these blankets, which is proof positive that they are all we claim them to be. No better blanket on the market for farm use at this price. Order a few now for this season's needs. Money back if you are not satisfied. Price each, **\$1.65** only

British Army Sleeping Bags

These genuine British Government **SLEEPING BAGS** are extraordinary value. They are made of the best quality waterproof duck, and lined with natural wool sheepskin. Folds into small compass when not in use. Our special **\$7.45** reduced price

"Moccasin" Brand Black Box Calf Blucher \$6.85

BLACK BOX CALF BLUCHER BOOT—As illustrated. Lined with calf skin throughout. Oak-tanned slip sole of medium weight. Goodyear welt. Guaranteed all solid leather. Most comfortable general-purpose shoe made. All sizes, including half sizes. Per pair, only **\$6.85**



TAN WILLOW CALF BLUCHER—Same design as above. Solid leather only, and made from selected skins. All sizes, including half sizes. Our price, per pair **\$7.25** Only

Dandy Brushes

Extra special quality, and therefore a real bargain at this price. Get ready for the season's work. **20c** Each only

Royal Flying Corps Overcoats

ROYAL FLYING CORPS OVERCOATS—Made of the highest quality dark khaki serge. Unquestionably an outstanding Christie value. State chest measurement. Each only **\$6.45**

All Charges Paid on Orders of \$35 Upwards



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